

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

Maclean's

JANUARY 7, 1980

\$1

THE

80'S

THE TIGHTROPE DECADE



**The BV and Soda.
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So simple, you'll
never change.

After *The Apple*, Gette **Wicks** took her trash-with-a-shout act to Broadway, complete with off-color jokes about the Royal Family. Next, the act becomes "the movie." **Page 3**

[illegible]



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When you want to look good on paper!

Editorial

Is this the decade to vote against our politicians?

By Peter C. Newman

The best news about the 1980s is that Margaret Trudeau will probably decide to cancel her plans to go over Niagara Falls in a barrel. Blaming "temporary attention by the press," she explains, "I'm a very private person. Going over Niagara Falls in a barrel is a very private act."

That forecast, from *Canada 1984: The Year in Review*, a brilliant spoof by Murray Spassoff, is probably as valid a prediction as can be made about the uncertain decade ahead. (Spassoff hedges his bets by also reporting that, despite such uncharacteristic reticence, Ms. Trudeau intends to go ahead with her plans to parachute made from Toronto's CN Tower.)

It's a tough time to divine the future. As George Ball, the distinguished former U.S. diplomat and now-at-large, points out in an exclusive interview (see page 50) with *Maclean's* New York correspondent, Rita Christopfer, "The whole question of competition for a winning resource, oil, will be at the very centre of much of what goes on." It's no guess here to insist that some internationally acceptable method of sharing that precious fluid must soon be negotiated; by 1985, at least 40 countries will possess atomic bombs with which to enforce their will.

In this special issue, a galaxy of experts attempts to trace the pressures and influences that will shape our

collective environments in the 1980s. Their prophecies range from forecasting more mergers among the giant car makers (with an early link between Ford and Honda producing the glamorous new Ford) to predicting the birth of a strong independence movement in Newfoundland.

My own hunch is that the primary trend during the next 10 years may be a final flight from politics. Businessmen, not politicians, will become our governing elite. The 1980s was the decade that first set off the nerve-wrecking delegations that permanently altered our social transactions. In the 1970s, this mood of wacky exploration trended inward, producing a no-man-but-me-is-an-island narcissism. But most Canadians still believed that society's agenda was set by governments. Even when they made a mess of it, we tended to rely on our politicians to provide over the process of muddling through that served us as well in the past.

No more. The 1980s will be governed strictly by economic and political considerations: voters will become cold-hearted mercenaries quite willing (as a random example) to turn out a government because it dares raise the price of gasoline by 18 cents a gallon.

There is more truth than comfort in the prediction of Douglas Hartle (see page 38) that it will not be too long before we begin looking back at the stormy period we've just lived through as "the good old days."



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JANUARY 7, 1980

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Plebiscite on procrastination

By David Thomas

One of René Lévesque's favorite lines is that Quebecers must be treated as adults. And the premier's master of intergovernmental affairs, Claude Morin, the strategist who devised the scheme of stopping softly toward independence, says the government's worst adversary in the current referendum campaign are those Que-

becois who attempt to wrest a negotiated secession from Canada. Such a renunciation of principle from action implies more than the government's fear of defeat. It demonstrates the disdain Lévesque and Morin hold for the democratic process, not only in Quebec but particularly inside their own party. Twice now, the only tandem has administered its step-by-step slippery-slope strategy to the Parti Québécois itself before dispensing it to the voting public.

In 1974 Morin—with Lévesque's blessing—succeeded in

selling to a PQ convention the plan to submit the independence project to the people by way of referendum—but only after beginning the process of secession. Then, on the eve of the 1980 election, Lévesque did a step further, bypassing his party's program by promising that the referendum would come first. Last June Morin repudiated his intrigues, warning from a party convention a commitment that the PQ government would hold a second consultation with the public—but only if negotiations failed and it became necessary to seek a mandate to declare unilateral independence. Now, on the eve of the referendum, the two politicians are once again overruling their party's official program with the pledge that a second referendum will be called even if negotiations succeed.

The firm promise of a second referendum was a surprise, though in hindsight it is perfectly fitting for a government that uses opinion polls to fine-tune its strategy. Lévesque and Morin admit to having in their premature and secret press releases at the PQ's first convention in the city's French-language arena Radio-Canada, and broadcast Dec. 31, a day after the question was revealed. The poll showed that 40 per cent of Quebecers want a second referendum in the event that the first one leads to an agreement between Quebec and Canada. Morin vigorously denies that this poll leaked somehow to the government, influenced the wording of the referendum question, but it must be assumed that the pledge of a second referendum plebiscite would be reassuring to many. A later poll (compiled Dec. 31), the first to test the actual referendum wording, shows that 47 per cent of Quebecers would vote no compared to 36 per cent who would vote yes, with French-speaking Quebecers divided about equally. This is discouraging news for a government that has so insistently heralded Quebecers' maturity and democratic wisdom. It had not occurred to the government that most Quebecers might choose the wealth, political freedom and peace of Canada over the uncertainty of a Quebec state-exercised to sovereignty by leaders aware of the people's ability to make the right decisions, clearly and rationally.

David Thomas is Quebec's bureau chief in Québec City.



"The government of Quebec has made public its proposal to negotiate a new agreement with the rest of Canada, based on the equality of nations. This agreement would enable Quebec to acquire the exclusive power to make its own decisions in terms and conditions relating to its other words sovereignty—and as the same time to maintain with Canada an economic association including a common currency. Any change in political status resulting from these negotiations will be submitted to the people through a referendum. ON THIS POINT, THE GOVERNMENT OF QUEBEC HAS THE FIRM INTENTION TO NEGOTIATE THE PROPOSED AGREEMENT WITH THE REST OF CANADA." (MORIN, 1974)

The slaughter of the innocents

By Laurier LaPierre

Sometimes I think King Herod only preceded modern medicine in his murdering of the children of Israel. Every week—if not every day—the media tell us of parents and older adults abusing children, physically and sexually. One day we are told of a man who, when playing with his bubble-gum cat, was disturbed by the crying of his little girl. To shut her up he almost choked her to death. He was sick, traumatized by the stress of modern life. The child is now blind, deaf and retarded.

On another day, it is the story of a little girl run over by a drunken driver as she played near her house. Her family picked up the pieces and buried her. The driver's suspension of his driver's license for a period of eight months. You see, he was sick and could not cope with the technological explosion. On another day, it is the tale of a little boy and his mother by some adult, sick because of rampant inflation, the sexual revolution and defying religious values. Two years minus a day for the wonderer. Slaughter for the child.

Every day, I see told, hospitals receive the belated remnants of children. Who is keeping them? Herd anybody. The majority of cases remain undetected and unreported. After all, we all know that children hurt themselves badly in their crib, in their pens, on the floor. In the park, on the street. It is only the risk of growing up. And even happen to really are under great stress. They are growing up, too. I imagine... Go to your library and check it out. You will soon find out about children across pretty often. Two often.

There are two types of abuse of children. The first is described as "extreme," and includes such elements as murder, rape and incest, multiple bruises, broken bones, burned flesh, gross neglect and starvation. In most instances, such abuse is fatal. The second form of abuse is more general and more insidious. It does not always kill or fatally wound a child, but it leaves a little scar. Adults prefer it since it can be inflicted in without too great a danger to themselves or to their children. Included in this abuse is parental and professional neglect through untrained parents, inattentive teachers, ignorant doctors, untrained lawyers, incoherent psychologists, such as health workers, incoherent social workers, insensitive politicians and judges. In addition millions of children are abused because they are unwanted, poor, and are victims to the undue expectations of adults, to authoritarianism in the name of religious tradition and discipline, to physical punishment at home and at school, to name-calling, to judgemental comparisons, to the achievement gap, to pornography and violence and to the ever-rising hyperactive diagnosis.

Children suffer above all when budgetary constraint

limits day care or renders it less; refuse needed instruments especially for the handicapped, out services, closes libraries and parks, forces them to be housed hundreds of miles a week in the life death traps, packs them in overcrowded classrooms, profiteers having disabilities, subjects them to standardized tests and polluted classrooms of accountability and achievement, and trains them for the world of tomorrow with the methods and values and attitudes of yesterday. Finally, it is the children who are sent to the names of adults, to the adults' rejection of the national, racial and linguistic diversity. It is the children who are mortgaged of the current temperatures and the marriage breakdown of the parents. It is the children whom adults abuse.

Why? No doubt there is some validity in the argument that modern life is not easy and subjects us all to intolerable pressure. No doubt there is some validity in the argument that our support systems for child-care have been eroded, and the children get hurt because they are in the way. No doubt...

However, I think that the real reason for child abuse lies more into the unwillingness of society to accept a child as a person with all the rights inherent in that status. For the majority of adults in Canada, children are temporary aberrations which must be endured, and the state of childhood must be used to prepare the children for the adulthood of life.

which is of course adulthood. In their premarital and elementary state of existence, children are not persons who are the property, the chattel and the wards of their parents. At all, then, of their teachers, and finally of society as a whole. In such a state there can be no inalienable rights. There can only be attitudes and measures based in the good of the whole.

The notion that childhood is a limited stage of development has brought about an exaggerated claim of authority on the part of parents and other adults over children to cause children of whatever age may seem to be asking them, adults have a free hand in Canada, to become prepared for their adulthood. Society's attitude toward children may be subject to every conceivable form of tyranny.

Until such a time as society recognizes childhood as a state of life which is whole, coherent and integral, children will be abused. Until such a time as society agrees that children are persons to be guaranteed by a bill of rights, we make ourselves the accomplices of those who abuse children. Until such a time as society accepts that the child is the one and the same, and the protecting and the respecting of children constitutes its essential priority, we will continue to witness the slaughter of the innocents.

I am determined that it has lasted long enough.

Teacher and broadcaster Laurier LaPierre chairs an Ontario inquiry on the education of young children.



'Every day hospitals receive the belated remnants of children'

Put a little mildness in your day.

Put a little mildness in your year.



Mildness and Flavour
The Matinée quality tradition.



1980

JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APRIL
S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S
1 2 3 4 5	1 2	1	1 2 3 4 5
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13 14 15 16 17 18 19	10 11 12 13 14 15 16	9 10 11 12 13 14 15	13 14 15 16 17 18 19
20 21 22 23 24 25 26	17 18 19 20 21 22 23	16 17 18 19 20 21 22	20 21 22 23 24 25 26
27 28 29 30 31	24 25 26 27 28 29	23 24 25 26 27 28 29	27 28 29 30
MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.
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25 26 27 28 29 30 31	29 30	27 28 29 30 31	24 25 26 27 28 29 30
SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4	1	1 2 3 4 5 6
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21 22 23 24 25 26 27	19 20 21 22 23 24 25	16 17 18 19 20 21 22	21 22 23 24 25 26 27
28 29 30	26 27 28 29 30 31	23 24 25 26 27 28 29	28 29 30 31

Special days and holidays

New Year's Day	Jan. 1	Boxing Day	Dec. 26	St. Stephen's Day	Aug. 1
Good Friday	Apr. 19	Christmas Eve	Dec. 24	Labour Day	Sept. 7
Easter Monday	Apr. 21	Christmas Day	Dec. 25	Victoria Day	May 20
Ascension Day	May 29	Boxing Day	Dec. 26	Canada Day	July 1
Corpus Christi	Jun. 6	Boxing Day	Dec. 26	Independence Day	July 1
St. John's Eve	Jun. 23	Boxing Day	Dec. 26	St. John's Day	Jun. 24
St. Peter's Day	Jun. 29	Boxing Day	Dec. 26	St. Peter's Day	Jun. 29
St. James's Day	Jul. 25	Boxing Day	Dec. 26	St. James's Day	Jul. 25
St. Andrew's Day	Aug. 30	Boxing Day	Dec. 26	St. Andrew's Day	Aug. 30
St. Luke's Day	Sep. 18	Boxing Day	Dec. 26	St. Luke's Day	Sep. 18
St. Michael's Day	Oct. 29	Boxing Day	Dec. 26	St. Michael's Day	Oct. 29
St. Nicholas's Day	Nov. 6	Boxing Day	Dec. 26	St. Nicholas's Day	Nov. 6
St. Thomas's Day	Nov. 21	Boxing Day	Dec. 26	St. Thomas's Day	Nov. 21
St. John's Day	Dec. 24	Boxing Day	Dec. 26	St. John's Day	Dec. 24
St. Stephen's Day	Dec. 26	Boxing Day	Dec. 26	St. Stephen's Day	Dec. 26
St. Andrew's Day	Dec. 27	Boxing Day	Dec. 26	St. Andrew's Day	Dec. 27
St. Nicholas's Day	Dec. 28	Boxing Day	Dec. 26	St. Nicholas's Day	Dec. 28
St. Thomas's Day	Dec. 29	Boxing Day	Dec. 26	St. Thomas's Day	Dec. 29
St. John's Day	Dec. 30	Boxing Day	Dec. 26	St. John's Day	Dec. 30
St. Stephen's Day	Dec. 31	Boxing Day	Dec. 26	St. Stephen's Day	Dec. 31



All the (local) news that's fit to print



By Paul Giescoe

During that hectic week when Canada's daily newspapers were discussing an inflammatory budget, the sudden demise of the Conservative government and the eternal hostage drama in Iran, the lead story with the largest headline in the weekly *Blues-onion World-Speculator* discussed town council's bid for Saskatchewan's 1981 regional water games. And if there wasn't a single word inside about any of the political events jolting the nation

Fraser, almost all is a story of tonight, western politics, country correspondents

and the world—well, that didn't disrupt the 2,551 editions of *Blues-onion*, a northwestern Saskatchewan town near the Manitoba border.

The weekly *Blues-onion World-Speculator* has published its share of conservative commentary on international concerns—supporting California's Proposition 13, capital punishment, the Vietnamese boat people—but the editorialists that create the loudest local feedback

are the tirades against day owners who let their pen pals wreak havoc in the town. It's an editorial stance that has endured for nearly a century. The weekly's interior, *The Moosemen Courier*, complained in its first issue in Oct. 8, 1904: "Then and now, the editor is the order of the day in Moosemen."

The *Courier* covered the Red Rebellion and among its early contributors was a nephew of Alfred Lord Tennyson. The *World-Speculator*, its successor, is the oldest surviving weekly in a province that has more of these community papers per capita than anywhere else in Canada. Less than one-third of Saskatchewan's farmers subscribe to dailies, more than two-thirds read one or more weeklies. *Blues-onion*'s is financially successful. The mast of the 650 Canadian weekly newspapers, whose total circulation of 6.5 million—1.5 million more than the country's dailies claim together—is rising by 10 per cent a year. With post routes as directed by Serge Gide, publisher of three weeklies in Quebec's Saguenay-Charlois region, "They become a social and cultural notebook, a sort of family album that is soaked with interest and curiosity."

In Moosemen, a small town thriving on potash, cattle and grain, publisher-editor-photographer-advertiser John Meen considers his family to be the 2,550 subscribers concentrated within a 30-mile radius of his Main Street office. He serves them well. For the past four years in a row Meen has won the award for producing the best editorial page in a Saskatchewan tabloid weekly, and in 1976 his peers judged his paper second in its circulation category for general circulation among weekly tabloids in Canada.

A typical front page of a 38-page issue has his own photographs of nursing-home volunteers and a new wildlife-federative president. The main story announces new town council (P.O. 23800) BOARD VOTE, and in a page 4 editorial John Meen describes the turnout of 134 voters as deplorable and suggests that the scheduling of elections for school board and municipal council on appearance days was "incredibly stupid." The editorial includes an in-sart cultural report, meditations by two ministers, local history by former publisher Bert McKay and a letter to the editor commending school kids for their spirit. And early on, two service letters on rail control, an Alberta Railway's report to his riding, and an Ontario historical's updated column which—along with the occasional cartoon by The Toronto Star's Andy Donato—in the only contribution from outside the province Meen's mast starts with the province's name.

Meen's mast starts with the province's name, but the editorialists that create the loudest local feedback are the tirades against day owners who let their pen pals wreak havoc in the town. It's an editorial stance that has endured for nearly a century. The weekly's interior, *The Moosemen Courier*, complained in its first issue in Oct. 8, 1904: "Then and now, the editor is the order of the day in Moosemen."

mal. "If owners for the families of these involved in courts, who after can do nothing but despair, is a reflection of our 'biased reporting' we plead guilty."

The business of the paper, as with most weeklies, is the news from country correspondents. The *World-Speculator* has 18, mostly farm wives whose copy usually arrives handwritten on foolscap, sometimes on the backs of cheques and recently even on a newspaper label. They earn 30 cents a column inch and they're edited with tact. "The 'date Dave to show' campaign," Mrs. Anne Mitchell reports from nearby Rossmore, "resulted in enough money raised so that Dave Baskin lost his beard." From Maroon, Mrs. A. W. Poole writes that the Rogers and Elford were in Regina for a concert starring the Starliner Brothers and Barbara Mandrell.

The advertising is just as pedantic to the secretary. Oh, there might be five men but not from the Saskatchewan government and one from a Kentucky Fried franchise, but the rest are placed by local real estate agents, car dealers, tradesmen and the Lyric movie theatre. Bank Note on Sunday—Win Some Cash! The way ad agencies reject small-town news. Everyone knows which house is being described for sale, so the salesperson never listed. There are long columns of cards of thanks to hospital staff, friends who attended funerals, relatives who arranged silver wedding anniversaries. A larger announcement he has lost a young Hercules who has been made efforts to sell her white wedding dress, age 18.

Ralph Turner, a real estate man in Moosemen, says Sunday editors in the *Blues-onion* Hotel, explain that many people by the paper to see "what and where's the next bug and for the ads and specials. But it's a big thing to live up at the post office every Wednesday and get the *Speculator* in a small town it's the only link."

It has been that for at least the past 13 years. In 1965, Saskatchewan became a province along with Alberta (the paper's content, "Alberta and Saskatchewan are today the Western edge. Watch them perform in our hands and a rising number wrote in a letter to the editor "Without the *Speculator* many of us homes would be like the Prairie without flowers."

The weekly was then 21 years old. The manuscript from Ottawa—Nelly Leeper and Bert McKay—was sent to the *Blues-onion* Courier in a CFB townhouse of 500 letters. The publishers promised they would "Be ready to advocate the cause of right and justice without fear or favour." They had their chance in a following year, 1966, when a British rebel wanted Lord and led a rebellion in central Saskatchewan. The *Courier*



Meen: "In small towns, it's the only link"

went daily (on how long, as one recalls) to carry each word was correspondents at the exchange between a brother of Ralph's, Kenneth, Gabriel Doreau, and Mounted Police Major Left Crozier at Duck Lake. "Don't forget—It is to be a fight!" Crozier answered—I must show, if you do not by down your arms." One of the volunteers riding against Red was Bertman Tennyson, whose uncle was Britain's poet laureate. Later, as a lawyer, the young Tennyson contributed prose and poetry to the *Courier*.

In 1962 a Liberal party member bought the politically independent paper, changed its name to the *Speculator* and began testing his party in news stories as well as editorials. That was soft sell. The other papers in the chain had been sold by the time he bought the *World-Speculator* in 1973 from his retiring boss.

The back shop still has the old linotype for small news items at work, but the paper is now printed on offset presses in Brandon, Manitoba. One of Meen's six employees sets news type on three each, computerized photo-typesetting machines. "I was in the business 20 years before my hands got clean of ink and grease," the 49-year-old publisher says. "The new technology has changed it from work to fun."

He continues to work 13 or 14 hours a day, though, and was in at 7 a.m. one recent Sunday, preparing paid-up notes to take down to the bus depot at Don's Mohan's Bell-Edwards station. The radio was on as he worked and at noon an announcer on CFB's Sunday Morning said "This has been a week in the life of the world." John Meen was just putting his paper to bed, a 28-page *World-Speculator* reporting as a week in the life of Moosemen, Saskatchewan. ☐

So much for those 'maybe' days

It was one year ago that an unprecedented protest against TV commercials was set off by a tampon advertisement: a ballerina whirling on screen while a voice-over cautioned women to have protection for "light" or "maybe" days. The outcry took the form of some 100,000 letters, petitions and coupons aimed at advertisers and the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (Marshall, Jan. 1, 1979), so that by last January the in-

dustry's own Advertising Standards Council had agreed with CRTC officials to create a code of acceptability and to set up a self-governing committee.

Within six months the new code was in place and a six-member Feminine Hygiene Pre-Clearance Committee was formed with people from the general public, the media and advertisers. Existing advertisements would be allowed to run until Monday of this week, it was announced. Under the new

code, all advertisements must be approved by the committee, and be "created with the sensitivities of the viewers in mind." So far, Johnson & Johnson's ballerina commercial as well as three of the company's script ideas have been rejected. In all, 22 out of 28 scripts have had to be revised, and only 13 have been approved after revision. (The approval process is like "optoeing through a minefield," in the words of one committee member.)

The new code compelled Johnson & Johnson to remove a picture of the product displayed on the packages in the commercial. The company's vice-president of health product marketing, Peter Lawlor, commented "I fail to understand how a photo of a tampon on a package displayed in thousands of stores can be offensive in miniature on a screen." However, arguments in the ballerina commercial went deeper than that, according to Susan Cooper, chairman of the feminine hygiene committee. "Words like 'light' days are referring to something too personal," she says. "We prefer ads which explain the product's capabilities with words like 'absorbency' or 'comfort.'" Even that is

going too far for the 28,000-member Federated Women's Institutes of Ontario, which in November launched a letter campaign demanding the complete ban of these "distant, offensive and embarrassing ads."

In spite of restrictions, however, it appears that the frequency of feminine napkin ads on television may increase. Overall spending to capture part of the \$98-million napkin market is expected to rise in 1980 for the second year in a row from the \$2.1 million spent in 1978 by four manufacturers: Johnson & Johnson Ltd., Kimberly-Clark of Canada Ltd., Playtex Ltd. and Cassella Thopax Corporation Ltd. A fifth company, Scott Paper Ltd. of Vancouver,

dropped a planned advertising blitz four years ago after receiving a mere 20 letters of protest, but may reconsider because that decision has hurt business ever since.

Despite this trend, however, the posters still have a staunch ally in CRTC, which still does not think that feminine hygiene commercials or ads for condoms, douches and hemorrhoid products, now being shown on U.S. networks, should be aired at all. Consumer columnist Nicole Parson of *The Vancouver Sun*, who began the protest 15 months ago, has had aside her pen concerning the issue, that is, "events that avoid ballerina with her 'maybe' days reappearance."

Diane Francis

Locomotives destined for Portugal

THE EXPORT EDGE

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Beyond the dark decades — a golden age of technology

By William Lowther

A president of the World Future Society, Ronald Cornish is a collage of gloom, doom and good tidings. An internationally requested authority on what lies ahead for us all, he is—thank goodness—a long-term optimist. For him, also, the bad news is now small and grey, and the good news is now red and as big as the golden age of peace, prosperity and pleasure for the 21st century. But having just completed a study of the next two decades, Cornish concludes that the 1990s may hold a great depression while our era ends as bleakly in the 90s.

In case this sounds too black to bear, Harvard-educated Cornish, a former consultant on the future to the White House, quickly points out that in surveying the whole field of science and society there will be some exciting, even risk-taking developments lighting the dark ages to come. The 80s may hold no nuclear disaster but, he says, they will also provide pocket-sized computers that will turn the average person into a walking encyclopedia, other computers will transcribe spoken speech into typed letters, and the artificial heart will be perfected.

There is something of Ptolemy in the air as Cornish, in his knitted sweater and old-fashioned saddle boots, sits down to pontificate in his cramped and

cluttered Washington office. But his predictions are backed by rare expertise, by consultations with leading scientists and economists, with politicians and diplomats. The Future Society has its 55,000 members spread from Washington to Wellington, from Bombay to Moscow. It is aware of, and influenced by, the experts in Third World countries and on the Soviet Union.

There is also a special interest in Canada. About four per cent of total membership is Canadian and the society will hold its 1980 convention in Toronto. "We have around," says Cornish, "that Canadian view to have a greater interest in studying the future, as a scientific issue, than almost any other country."

Another member, Robert Turner, speculates that this may be because Canada has so much to gain from technological advances. "For example," he said, "the country's enormous size is often seen as a problem for the distribution of consumer goods and for travel between major cities. Now, inevitably fast mass transportation systems will solve all of that. Just as new urban systems—perhaps—dorms—cities—will make the so-called frozen North into a comfortable place to live."

Cornish's studies indicate, though, that at least for the rest of this century, most advances will be technological, which may engender on our identities the

end of this decade, for instance, computers in Canada and the US may have to reserve space two years in advance to spend a night at some national parks. Most new university graduates will be "overqualified" for their jobs and 50 percent will have nuclear weapons. Cornish thinks that a force may be required for parenthood in some countries.

The society was formed in 1968 by Cornish and others who decided that the serious study of future possibilities was becoming increasingly important because the pace of change had accelerated. "Both the past and the present are unchangeable," says Cornish. "Only the future is still subject to human will. Then if we want to be practical, we must focus our attention on the future." He speaks in low tones which make intense strain to catch the details of doom. "My own view and this is not generally shared by futurists is that what we will see during the 1980s is a serious economic depression which will greatly reshape the course of human history. We are going to see living standards fall, massive unemployment, massive failure of banks and other businesses. The Western countries will fall into serious disarray. I think it's quite possible that the Soviets may try to benefit from this confusion. At the same time there are likely to be great gains in the developing countries. And we'll find that the

worldly countries will be hard pushed to help out."

With the coming of the 1990s, he believes, political disorders will worsen, democratic regimes divide and security measures and military buildups intensify. There will be severe danger of major wars, with World War III a possibility. The economic decline will be slowed and halted. Throughout, however, the world will carry on. The Future Society believes that during the 1990s the first "subtotal" may open, offering underlying views and pointing for mini-ticks and no pleasure masses. The blue whale, the largest animal that ever lived, will be declared extinct. Men will visit Mars for the first time. Synthetic blood will be in wide use. Total nudity will be accepted on many public beaches.

"What is likely to occur," says Cornish, "is that the deteriorating economic conditions of the 1980s will lead to nationalism and to military adventures. I believe I'm being realistic and not a doomsayer. I think hundreds of millions will die in World War III, but not billions. It's not going to mean the end of the human race. Civilization will rebuild."

If an all-out nuclear war between the US and the Soviet Union does occur, a special study by a US congressional committee has already predicted that, depending on which way the wind is blowing, there could be nearly two million Canadian casualties. Those who survive, however, are in for a good time. "Conditions could improve rapidly and we might enter a new golden age starting about 2030," says Cornish. Beyond 2030 he predicts nothing but darkness and light. He sees world government—based heavily on artificial intelligence—monitoring most human activities, intervening where necessary to control such factors such as military adventures and ordinary criminals. Large numbers of people will live in airborne mobile homes which move around the world, stopping here and there to enjoy local scenery and sights. Most work will be voluntary—or almost so. Automated robots will mine coal, grow crops, drive buses, clean houses—and even provide companionship by playing games and conversing with people.

"By that faraway time," says Cornish, "individuals will be incredibly intelligent thanks to chemicals and computers, beautiful, thanks to cosmetic surgery and other beautifying techniques; good, thanks to computerized measurement of brain waves with sensitive intervention to prevent moods, and happy, thanks to slow-release chemicals providing a permanent glow of tranquility and pleasure."

Somewhere, it doesn't sound like so much fun. ☐

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Forgive us not our trespassers

I was very interested in your article on the ayatollah, Khomeini (Dec. 18), but it seems to me that the world's governments have completely lost sight of the most important point in the whole Iranian affair—the sanctity of diplomacy and embassy property. No matter what mind-blowing countries may have had between them, embassy property has always stood inviolate. Iran's action opens the door for future attacks on embassies worldwide. As with aircraft hijacking, this is a first—if it succeeds.

DOUGLAS HAYES VICTORIA, B.C.

While we are not allowed to shame our complicity with the president of the United States, we are allowed to share our outrage energy sources. Let's hope they leave us enough to light our houses so that we can see our teeth chattering while we worry about the comforts of that chaotic old shack. With the forecast he has thrown away, he could have bought himself a new stomach complete with a new set of gallstones, including the latest in oil filters guaranteed to improve his consumption of vodka, all without leaving Mexico.

T.L. WALKER, STEWART, SASX

Suffer the little children

I have rarely read a more cruel interpretation of a humanitarian act than M.G. Pitar's on Ronald Reagan's visit to the refugee camps of Thailand (Nov. 30). Sympathy for Jimmy's father, Nov. 30). Whatever the political purposes be-



Khomeini: 'See out teeth chattering'

hind Mrs. Carter's presence there, anyone who saw her devastated reaction could not misinterpret her wailing of a starving infant as anything but an act of spontaneous compassion. How revolting to insert this particular instant with the caption, "see out the king."

RAE PERLES ST. JOHN'S, Nfld.

Red power, red paint

Although John Bentley Marx rightly dismisses the hype that accompanies the book *The Art of War: Marxism in your article* (What's Bigger Than a Bored Boy, and What's the Most?) (Dec.

3), his comments on Marxism's status as an exact science he left unchallenged. Marxism's status as a symbol is a new art form and born a professional Indian artist with technique of his own. Marx prefers to compare him to white artists and judge him in that context. It is sad that Marx finds Emily Carr's white vision of "Indian villages" — full of a wilderness that is not white of the earth," while his only reference to the spiritual nature of Marxism's work is that his paintings are "illustrations of the mythic three-day-old (Ojibwa) central belief system." I feel that artists like Marx cannot get beyond their preconceptions of what qualifies as "good" art. To my mind Marxism's art is a beautiful reflection of the life and belief of his people and his "clunky narrative" in a way that all white Canadians should know.

HEME BANGIM, KINISTON, ONT.

I think John Bentley Marx's remarks on Norval Morrisseau's art in his review were early and silly.

JUNE WHEATSON OTTAWA

Fight into danger

After reading your article *Pleasure's Third Dimension* (Dec. 30, may I state, simply, that anyone who attempts to stop roll a multi-engine aircraft by skidding down an engine will never do so again.

ROBERT C. MOORE VICTORIA, B.C.

Unlucky old sun

I read with great interest of Stephen Harper's efforts to bring the public's attention to the problem of cancer caused by radiation in *Twentieth Century to the Late* (Nov. 28). In the 50s many of us who went to a dermatologist for sun were treated with radiation. It was in 1975 that I first read that a large number of thyroid tumors were being found in people previously treated with radiation for acne. I had my lucky benign tumor removed in 1973. What worries me today is that my skin condition is getting progressively worse. Possibly my skin gets redder and redder and more and more sensitive. I do hope that Harper's efforts will alert the government, industry and the public to the dangers of radiation.

TERESA ANN BODMAN, PERDUE, ONT.

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Writers should supply their full name and address, and send correspondence to Letters to the Editor, Maclean's magazine, 221 University Ave., Toronto, Ontario M5H 1A7.

Canada

A hesitant hurrah for the '80s

By Robert Lewis

The future, as Marshall McLuhan discerns it, isn't what it used to be. The crystal ball for the 1980s is beset by pollutants—chemical and political. There is the spectre of a new alphabet of environmental horrors—A for asbestos, B for benzene, C for chlorine. D for dioxin. As for pollutants, their slip-slips are strewn along the Trans-Canada Highway, providing a sorry suspension of belief and leaving behind a sorry tale for a political biography of the 1970s: *Lies They Told My Father*.

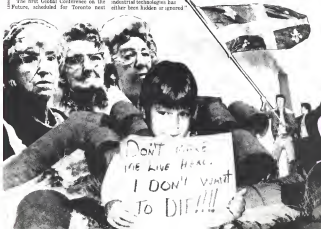
Individuals look out on the new decade with a sense of personal powerlessness. Inflation, mortgage interest and the value of the dollar loom in double digits. The population grows older and poorer. Political and economic power shifts away from the centre, opening a way ahead for the survival of the fittest.

The first Global Conference on the Future, scheduled for Toronto next

July, comes more too soon. There, members of the Canadian Futures Society, for 2010, hear the likes of John Teller, Maurice Strong, Hermann Kahn and Aristotle Papanikolaou on energy, computers, productivity, aging, water and play. It will be too late for the federal election and, likely, the first of a series of referenda in Quebec. But, with any luck, Canada will enter a period of relative political tranquility in which governments can deal with some other problems for a change.

The little-known work of the Science Council's "committee on pollution and poisons" is one example. Since 1975 the group has been examining nothing less than the chemical contamination of the country—from asbestos in the drinking water to lead in the house paint. The committee did not need to note that fully a quarter of Canadians will suffer from cancer "for far too long," concludes Chairman David Bates, "the cost to human life and health of industrial technologies has either been hidden or ignored."

Already the penalties for official neglect have been seen in a series of deadly disasters—Love Canal in Niagara Falls, New York; Seveso, Italy; and Greasy Narrows reservoir, Ontario. At Love Canal women miscarried or gave birth to cruelly deformed babies in a neighborhood where at least 20,000 tons of waste—10 varieties of which were suspected of causing cancer—had been dumped by the Hooker Chemical and Plastics Corp. The state, concluding a "great and imminent peril to the health of the general public," spent more than \$5 million moving people out and later citizens filed \$2.7 billion worth of lawsuits. In Seveso it was an explosion dispersing dioxin—a component used to produce lethal Agent Orange defoliant for Vietnam—which littered streets with dead animals and uncovered so many pregnant mothers that, over Vatican objections, Italy's abortion law was reformed after the women pro-



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lined! At Grassy Narrows it was necessary in the water, which contaminated bloodstreams of native people, their fathers, mothers—and children about 50 years ago.

Milking an politician in the '80s could be child's play compared to a potential revolt from the greys. In a 1980 30-year, Statistics Canada estimates, even in the '80s, Canada's population will be 60 or older. Before the turn of the century, the existing supply of institutional beds will not be sufficient to cope with health care needs. For the while, concludes the recently assembled Senate committee report, *Retirement Without Tears*, the new numbers "will bring in their wake social upheavals with great potential for discontent and distress."

Chief among the reasons in poverty. In 1971 the average income of people over 65 was \$5,500, with about half, some of them single women, actually below the poverty line of \$4,000. Pensions and other benefits have not kept pace with inflation, when they exist at all (in 84 per cent of public and private schemes in force in 1976, widows get no pensions whatever). Accordingly

the committee, under David Croft, calls for a phased increase in the mandatory retirement age from 65 to 70, an eight-per-cent increase in individual and employer contributions to the national pension plan and sharing of pensions by spouses.

Another major exercise in sharing to be tackled in the next decade is the distribution of power between Ottawa and the provinces. Already Canada is among the most decentralized nations in the world. Joe Clark's offer of off-shore resource ownership to coastal provinces raises the prospect that 200,000 people in Newfoundland and the Far North, joining with Alberta, can determine much of the energy future for the other 21 million. Between Clark now runs about the perks of sharing the shop with the provinces—although reality suggests he won't be able to block the "province-building" trend. Pierre Trudeau discovered that in 1979, when he inquired "Who speaks for Canada?" The answer came loud and clear from Alberta's Peter Lougheed: "We all do."

Recently, Newfoundland Premier

Brian Peckford demanded to share control over fisheries with Ottawa and the exclusive rights to north-east cod stocks. "We got to be after Newfoundland," he asserts. In a variant on Trudeau's strong central government theme, Conservative Fisheries Minister Jim McGrath, also a Newfoundland, retorts: "If I accepted Mr. Peckford's position, I'd have to be a referee for five competing provinces."

Even if Claude Ryan is elected governor of Quebec, the thorniest problem in the '90s is how to be one of the oldest—seeking an accommodation between English and French across the northern tier. It is revealing that in a study of 30 years of Gallup polls, political scientists Donald Blake of the University of British Columbia and Robert and Steven of Queens's discovered that "most" attitudes in respect on the issue of the day are becoming more affable—except on English-French relations and ties to Britain. Their conclusion is that conflict provoked by politicians has created an artificial sense of regional differences.

Canada's forward steps may be as accepted as the dogma public bedazzling by the nation's official leaders. Too often, though, the recognition of advances comes from abroad. In the current U.S. presidential campaign, for example, there have been calls for infusing in-over issues to inflation, deductions for personal savings interest, creation of a national oil company and the establishment of universal medicine. We have seen that before—and it works. What has been long forgotten is Henry Truman's admonition: "The only thing new under the sun is the history you don't know." ♦

Election 1980

A long drop into the chicken coup

FTER someone flicks near-certain defeat on Feb. 18, Senator Robert (Bob) Blais de Cotuit was trying manfully to ignore his disappointment. "If I don't succeed I guess I'll leave public life for a couple of years," he told reporters at a recent Tory election rally in Montreal. And if there was a rate of newswomen in his voice, it's little wonder. His leader, Joe Clark, had just announced de Cotuit would be a candidate in the solidly Liberal, rural Quebec riding of Berthier-Maskinonge, 56 miles east of Montreal. It is a riding de Cotuit, a Franco-Quebecer, hardly known—he has never lived there—and a riding that doesn't just know him. Although the 36-year-old socialist voted earlier in the year he would never be a pariah outside. His links to Berthier are slender indeed—he says his father's family originally came from nearby Trois-R-

ivières. But apart from image problems, de Cotuit seems much more comfortable in Berthier-Maskinonge—in a word, chicken. The veteran Liberal who has represented the riding since 1968, Antonio Tanaka, says the Clark government caused the majority of local chicken farmers monthly by signing an order allowing the exportation of six million pounds of poultry meat from the U.S. Tanaka, a French Canadian of Greek ancestry, is going to make sure de Cotuit, an minister of trade and economic development, takes some of the blame for the decision, particularly in the northern parts of the riding where chicken farming is a major industry. "After all, when does Bob de Cotuit know about agriculture in eastern Quebec?" asks Tanaka dismissively.

But de Cotuit—appointed to the Senate last June after his defeat in Ottawa Centre—is a fast learner and he does have some friends in Berthier. At the Montreal rally 20 members of the local Tory riding association signed to their feet and clapped vigorously when their candidate was introduced. "He isn't well-known yet, but he will be," crowed one optimist. "This is a real coup for our riding."

Unfortunately for de Cotuit not all the local Tories agree. Fernand Gosselin, the Bertherville businessman who ran for the Tories last election, says he now thinks the Liberals are the best party. In an interview published recently in the *Trois-Rivières Newsmagazine*, Gosselin predicts the Tories will lose both their Quebec seats because of the Clark government's disappointing performance. Meanwhile, rumors are circulating among local Liberals that Supply and

Clark and de Cotuit: the reality of chicken farmers, a jump or a push?



Carnival of the Animals

THE Mosaic Liberals say they dislike the masses and the red herring from the at the time. But in the last federal election some 65,000 Canadians thought the Riverboat Party a proposal for keeping the country together—nationalizing Knux Blue—made as much sense as anything any of the other parties could suggest. The three temperance supporters, the Mosaic Liberals and all other winged parties combined May 22 and a judge to riposte the law of gravity was a taller vote-getter than Ed Broadbent in a half-dozen ridings in the House. Quebec, none but!

The back-scratched, snare-related, ribbon will be running hard this winter, says Charles McKenna, national campaign co-chairman of "Weed" and live like those who could they I doubt their votes on Feb. 19. "Everybody is sick all those two covers, Joe Clark and Pierre Trudeau," says McKenna. "There will be trouble on a sensible note." The campaign was kicked off before Christmas in outposts in Montreal and Vancouver where two decorated ribbon-faced charges for rail declaring their negligible May electoral prospects and soon-party hopefuls were left in a shivering, gasp, outside, dithering, running affairs ready to "partially" into new combinations—sometimes four and five to a riding in downtown Montreal. In multi- and Lasser—where some 100-



A head of ribbon at play: city games

to) C&N tell the Tory candidate he behind and only last second place to the Bonelli in a recount—a herd of party faithful close to their headquarters in the neighborhood granola, calls for the holidays and withdrew to a secret ribbon strategy retreat to dream up ally noble names for the future an bulletin and banner out the best pieces of their platform (Folks! Go! Go! Go!) pronounced like yogurt in French) who will face his Liberal incumbent brother Robert in Argenteuil, confided to Mosaic's that

the ribbon-mounted strategy will focus on identifying small businesses and recruiting them with very small businesses—those with less than 50 employees. A ribbon government would subsidize: visit to sell the elements in and near ribbon to the U.S.

No Guard says the only thing he and his brother's Liberals agree on is the Ontario for proportional representation in the Commons—order that better than that!—have been three riding ribbon. Others have been a non-common ground to any party at a minority government—No No. Valt ribbon Larry Black

Services Minister Roch Landry, jealous of his position as Joe Clark's Quebec lieutenant and right-hand man, possibly not de Cotuit on his apparently unswerving course. That may be far-fetched—there are no sign Tory seats in Quebec—but there are signs in Cotuit's own work the plump. On—and the question begins—was he pushed?

Sean Riley

Nova Scotia

Out of breath and deep in debt

WHEN the air in Nova Scotia and said there is nothing to trouble. Not much, without doubt, but it's not much it up a short flight of stairs in only a few minutes. On these annual days, when his breath does not come in painful sips, he may even be able to spend a little time putting in the backyard, tinkering with his car. He was having a good day in mid-October when a letter from the Nova Scotia department of social services arrived at his home in Oxford, 110 miles north of Halifax. There hasn't been good day since.

Louis—disabled for seven years with asthma, and emphysema—had been suffering by on a monthly income of just over \$200 which supported him and his 16-year-old son. Now he is trying to figure out how he is supposed to repay a \$100,000 loan. He has been told he owes because of provincial social assistance overpayment.

The Louis case is the latest and most dramatic modest in what Nova Scotia's opposition parties charge is an attempt by the provincial Tory government to run its social services department "as a paying concern." Complains Liberal M.L.A. Guy Brown, who has been speaking with Social Services Minister Laurel Stirling over the Louis case, "The government seems to be trying to describe its welfare responsibility to cost municipal authorities. They haven't increased the maximum provincial social assistance benefits for 1979 or 1979 (still pegged at \$267 maximum per month for a single person) and it's bringing hardship to municipalities. We have to come up with the extra funds to assist people to get by."

After working since he left school at the age of 13, as everything from a seaman to a Springfield outfit to work, Louis was declared medically unfit to work in

1970 because of his authors and copyists. When he was awarded a provincial disability pension that year, Lunn claims he told officials he was also applying for Canada Pension Plan disability benefits.

Despite three-yearly visits from a provincial social worker, Lunn says he was told nothing about his eligibility until early in 1979 when the Nova Scotia government suddenly reduced his \$65-a-month allowance to \$40. Lunn was told only that his unrepaid federal pension benefits meant that he had been collecting more from the province than he was entitled to.

Provincial officials say that their demands for payment constitute any sort of harassment of Lunn—a social official told Mosicon that the letter was a formality and that the province doesn't really expect to get its money back—



Lunn: "I don't expect to live long enough"

and they also argue that they have not been systematically putting back on benefits to the province's poor and needy. "How could that be?" asks Shiraz. "I got an increase of \$11 million in the department's budget and then got an extra \$5 million just to meet their needs." Shiraz admits, however, that he would like more municipal "input" into social services. "They have more personal contact with local needs," he says.

Meanwhile, Lunn is coping with his misadventures with a kind of bitter humor. "I told the social worker that I didn't have the means to make repayment and he said, 'You'd have to pay back every cent of it, even if we have to wait until you get your old-age pension.' I told him that I didn't expect to live long enough to collect it."

Heather Laskey

The man of history

By Peter C. Newman

"History," Donald Creighton once remarked, "is the record of an encounter between character and circumstance." Canadians were fortunate that our circumstances—especially the eyes of how Sir John A. Macdonald's hammer on the compass—were recorded by a character with as much integrity, insight and style as Professor Creighton.

He was unique among Canada's second-generation chroniclers. The most of his magnificent colleagues, he could write "Markus's Ring." He was contented, "made both bad words and small deeds serve his turn. There was at once more in him than met the eye, and a great deal less than filled the ear." Creighton's style bristled with wit and turns of phrase that transformed his dense books into sources of pleasure and comprehension. Intensely aware of his craft, he believed that "history's finest activities lie with literature and not with science."

What separated him even more boldly from his fellow historians was that Creighton had trouble maintaining neutral about anything important. An ardent denationalist, he took every opportunity to point—like some war correspondent of Don Quixote—with the earnest defenders of the French Part as well as apologists for the United States. During the mid-'60s he accused the U.S. of launching the Cold War with the Soviet Union and for the next quarter-century he raged against the gross encroachment on our sovereignty from the south. "The moral and cultural pro-

sality of Canada," he wrote in the November, 1971, issue of *Maclean's*, "has been told of its values, standards, traditions and beliefs (by being) assailed on all sides by the pervasive influence of the mass media—newspapers, periodicals, books, radio, television and movies—the *Answering Republic*." His objection to the Americanization of Canada was based mainly on his fear that we were being converted to the conviction "that progress means the liberation of man through the conquest of nature by technology, that in the satisfaction of man's wants lies the only meaning of his existence."

Creighton: like a wise Don Quixote



Creighton's strong streak of anti-Americanism was reflected in his personal life. He spent the last two decades of his life (having retired as head of the history department at the University of Toronto in 1958) in a modest but cozy farmhouse in Brudenell, Ontario, 400 km below where, legend, writing the books, essays and even saws that kept his ideas in circulation.

Probably Creighton's most controversial stand was his interpretation of Confederation as a political union between provinces rather than a cultural rotom between the French and English ethnic communities. A storm broke following publication of the fifth and final article he wrote for *Maclean's* (*The More Dead for Quebec*, June 27, 1971) in which he gave voice to the heretical notion that "while Quebec is undoubtedly dependent on English Canada, English Canada could get along very well without Quebec."

In mid-November of 1970, when this magazine was planning its new *Forum* feature that would open its pages to Canadians with strong, articulate opinions, I suggested that Ernest Hoffer, the editor in charge of the project, contact Creighton to be among the first of our contributors. Although he was 77 and normally ill with cancer, the honoree's narrative fires were still burning. He immediately accepted the assignment, deciding to denounce the corruption of our speech patterns by the pernicious influence from the south. "It is sick to death of the bloody Americans creeping into our language," he told Hoffer.

Thus came the problem of a deadline. It was difficult, the professor confided, he really was very ill and could sustain little sustaining energy. "Let's make it December 18. I'll have it finished by then," he promised. "That was the very day Donald Grant Creighton died and Canada lost its best historian." ◇

World

Mother Moscow's reluctant child

Five days the heavy Antonov transports had roared in from the north, each one heaving its quota of men and munitions to the least Soviet staging post. Begun at base, 30 miles south of Kabul, it all, there were more than 100,000 men and 100,000 tons of supplies. Soviet officials were patting out Soviet strength in Afghanistan at up to 65,000 troops (four times the figure only a week earlier) plus 3,500 military advisers. Meanwhile, U.S. spy satellites revealed a two-pronged buildup: one division or 50,000 men—of the country's northern border with the Soviet Union.

Clearly something was about to go—and as Thursday it did. An epidemic of reports spread that shots in the streets of the Afghan capital, Kabul, were broadcasting martial music interspersed with news of the overthrow of President Hafizullah Amin by former premier Babrak Karmal. The country's third coup in less than two years. Suddenly, behind the back of a United States still largely preoccupied by the fate of its hostages in Iran, the Soviet Union had acted once again to shove up its position in strategic Afghanistan, where Moscow relies have been fighting a war of menacing ferocity against Soviet-backed governments ever since the overthrow of Mohammed Daoud in April, 1978.

The war was ended Daoud and first installed a pro-Moscow government in Kabul was Nasser Mohammed Taraki, but after 17 months of troubled rule which saw the country largely overrun by the rebels, Taraki was supplanted by Amin (Daoud's son) and to have died in a palace revolution which was widely acknowledged as having been engineered by an impatient Kremlin.

For a few hours and his Soviet helpers appeared to be taking the situa-

The ousted Amin: a war of menacing ferocity in a land not easily subdued



The man who now has the unprecedented responsibility of doing for his Moscow masters what two of his predecessors have failed to achieve is widely believed to have been kept under wraps for more than a year against just one of his ex-managers. As leader of the Parcham (right) wing of the People's Democratic Party, Karmal, 51, favored much closer ties to the Soviets than did Taraki's Khalq (people's) wing. But initially it was Taraki who prepared, and Karmal and other leading Parchamites were quickly purged from the government posts they had acquired after the overthrow of Daoud. They were sent to serve in embassies abroad. A few months later they were ordered to return to Iran to help in the war, but chose to go into hiding in the East Bloc instead.

The first moves of the Karmal regime last week were glacially slow. The new president was quoted as saying he would first address the "national crisis," democratic freedoms. But if soft words failed to pacify the Moslem rebels, the Soviets clearly intended to try greater force. The most likely scenario reserved Afghanistan by the 50,000-strong Afghan army with its bases and communications lines by Soviet troops. But the escalation in Soviet involvement, which carried a sharp rebuke from Washington, was unlikely to see the Afghans, and while it seemed too soon to talk of a Soviet Vietnam-like force commitment, were being, few Western observers could resist a very ironic at the thought that Moslem nationalist independence was not confined to Iran.

Rhodesia

A flaming ceasefire

It was one of the world's mildest and most unusual military operations as an attempt to end troubled Rhodesia's bitter seven-year-old war. At first light on Friday, hundreds of trucks and Land Rovers—many with crimson and white roundels on their sides—moved cautiously into the war zones to launch "Operation Agila," a ceasefire between security forces and Patriotic Front guerrillas. By dusk, some 1,200 Commonwealth troops from Britain, Fiji, New Zealand, Kenya and Australia were engaged in a cease-fire where war-torn would, it was hoped, begin tearing themselves in.

But Agila had already got off to a bad start. As British officials were preparing the deployment, an RAF Hercules C-130 transport while carrying supplies was shot up, hurt through the middle of a white cross by guerrillas.

Then, Jewish Trotskyists—the Patriotic Front's military commander, Ben—was a staunch proponent of the settlement—was killed in a motor accident in Moumang. There was immediate suspicion of foul play by Khmer Rouge forces or rival factions within the Soviet-backed guerrilla movement. Finally, the first ceasefire negotiations were suspended when a specially imported British helicopter crashed near warzone Maiko, killing the three-man crew. British officials tried to put down rumors that the chopper was shot down, claiming it hit a telegraph pole. But an investigation was launched.

Doubts about whether the ceasefire would work had mounted all week as the emergency returned, despite the technical ending of the war on Dec. 21. The British government, Lord Sorensen, admitted that he expected hard-core guerrillas would resist the appeal to leave the both and Patriotic Front co-leader Robert Mugabe was pressed into service, giving hourly appeals for cooperation to Radio Mugabe. But Mugabe also warned his forces to be extremely vigilant. "Never allow yourselves to be disarmed—your gun is your worst defender," he told them.

In fact, Mugabe may not have needed



Rebel commanders are buried in Rhodessa ceasefire headquarters' "cave of disarmed"

to be so worried. He and co-leader Joshua Nkomo indirectly received a boost for their campaign when 99 Patriotic

Front officers returned to an ecstatic welcome in Salisbury from a 30,000-strong crowd. But there was still a long way to go before, and after, the elections which, at the weekend, Rhodes set for the end of February. **Robin Wright**

Kampuchea

A nation divided against itself

The isolated village of Bok Sava near the Thailand border shelters the leaders and troops of Cambodia's second-best resistance group. Its very existence illustrates just how hard it is going to be to turn this tragic, half-century nation back into a country which is at, by and for Cambodians.

The Khmer People's National Liberation Front, headquartered here, is led by Son Sann, a 68-year-old former prime minister under Prince Norodom Sihanouk in the 1950s when the prince was keeping his country out of a century which is at, by and for Cambodians.

The Khmer People's National Liberation Front, headquartered here, is led by Son Sann, a 68-year-old former prime minister under Prince Norodom Sihanouk in the 1950s when the prince was keeping his country out of a century which is at, by and for Cambodians.

"We have three enemies," he says. "First, there are the Khmer Rouge. Second, there is the blood-thirsty Pol Pot-Khmer Rouge group. And third, we must oppose the corrupt group which enriched itself off the Sihanouk and Lon Nol periods in Cambodia." Lon Nol was Sann's successor.

Diplomats believe there are still many chapters left to be written on



Cambodia's agony. "The Vietnamese say the situation in Cambodia is irreversible," said a Western envoy in Bangkok. "But I don't believe we have to accept their version." To prove the Viet-

namese wrong, however, an enormous change will have to take place in the attitudes of the resistance groups. Cambodia's guerrilla movements span a wide gulf, from various nationalists to explosive bandit gangs. All use the Vietnamese conception as their main rallying cry, and all call for unity. There, the similarities usually end.

The most effective opposition remains the Khmer Rouge, whose leadership was swept from Phnom Penh by last January's Vietnamese invasion. The Khmer Rouge has called for the founding of a front, but has found no takers so far, even though, late last month, Pol Pot technically stepped down from the "premiership" of Democratic Kampuchea (Cambodia) in favor of Marxist ex-president Kien Sam-phan. Basically, no one wants to cooperate with the Khmer Rouge, whose bloody rule is said to have cost as many millions of lives.

Nevertheless, the Khrou-Samphan-Pol Pot guerrillas are the troops Vietnam's army will have to liquidate if they wish to rid Cambodia. And during the past month there have been increasing reports of Khmer Rouge activities—and not just in the Thai border area, where they are supposed to be staging a last stand. In addition the Khmer Rouge retains a propaganda voice, a China-based radio station. And Pol Pot, its poorly—and almost dis-

Pol Pot, many unreliable chapters of agony

Column

A world sleepwalking into a decade of nightmares ahead

By David North

In a now six years since the Club of Rome's advised instant austerity by predicting chaos unless mankind found how to share the world's limited goods. If we failed to alter science's time to solve our pressing problems—energy, food, population—forecasts beyond the year 2025 would be academic. Conflict between "haves" and "have-nots," users and suppliers, would bring so-called world order to an end. Delay in starting the Great Retreat would nearly make it

make more difficult to achieve psychologically (since conflicts of interest would make short-term expedients irresistible) the club declared. It would also raise the price of income—in both cash and self-interest—to the point where that would become of itself an unmanageable barrier to change by the "have" nations.

The initial reaction, in the wake of the 1973 oil embargo and an explosive rise in the price of most raw materials, was a shrive of apocalypticism. There were new speed limits on the highways, strange bumps in heating oil deliveries and sharp rises in the prices of everyday things to drive the point home. But if the old order was changing, the old Adam was not long in reasserting himself. A slackening of industrial growth soon cut demand for oil to the point where producers could not hold out for further increases in price, and the world settled back to a more familiar warren. The forecasts of doom, it was suddenly recalled, had been based on a computer study—and everyone knows about computers.

Six years on, however, nothing has happened to justify the singularity. On the contrary, most attempts to bring rich and poor together have foundered because the rich felt the demands made upon them were more than compensation laboring under 1973's wild 70s increase could bear. So while U.S. and "We are of the common market" (declared at the Davos Panel, by Margot Meier and Edward Foss)—sponsored by the international think tank of speculators in many disciplines.

British banks and their partners made fortunes by lending (or pre-lending) to the Third World, the gulf between rich and poor nations grew wider.

The wider the gap, as the Club of Rome pointed out, the greater the temptation for the poor nations to narrow it and several are about to acquire the shot to do so. In 1974 the spread of nuclear weapons was foreseen as a comparatively distant threat. As Pakistan, Brazil and Argentina join the nuclear "club," that threat is now reality. But the more immediate danger of



remained probably less—as U.S. Energy Secretary Charles Denson conceded in December when calling for the halving of all imports by 1985—in relations between users and suppliers. From Alberta to Libya, the producers are demanding the going price—just, mostly getting it—while the consuming nations squawk. At the moment, the "oil" is medium to hard won, between Alberta and Ontario, the U.S. and Libya. But the divisions are there and deepening between promise and promise, consumer and consumer (as the competition for supplies gets hotter) and consumer and producer.

Another event like the Iranian revolution could suddenly turn words into action. Vital interests, as the phrase goes, must be preserved and the public foot in shortening as fast as its acceptable standards of living are being demolished.

How else can we explain the defeat of a government for making 28 errors on a game of gas, which costs twice as

much, if not more, in practically every other country in the world? Or the readying in the U.S. and elsewhere of blinding brigades in case things get out of hand in Saudi Arabia and other oil-rich and therefore "sensitive" spots?

Probably before it is too late to do so with anything resembling a dispassionate mind, the rulers of the world should ask themselves how the public interest really lies. The rich nations' belated attempts at oil conservation

are welcome, but do they really go far enough? Is it really in anyone's interests that a country (the United States) with vast stocks of the world's population should consume one-third of its resources? Or that Canada should have the highest consumption of energy per capita in the world while, for example, Turkey cannot afford electricity for eight out of every 24 hours? Is it in anyone's long-term interests that the world should be driven from dependence on a few power sources, all, to dependence on one (nuclear power) which could cost as even more terrible price?

The Club of Rome looked at all these questions—and asked similar ones about other raw materials, food and population growth. It concluded that the needs of the nations were so closely interwoven that neither "voluntary nor coercive" by force or trade could satisfy them. The only way could be to create by individual nations—the Canada's 50,000 poor people—however altruistic. Only a global system of sharing would do.

Of course it is perfectly possible to argue that the Club of Rome was talking nonsense. It is true that a subsequent study was equally less apocalyptic. But if there is nothing more about the year 2025, it is as well to remember that the world has the power to destroy itself, several times over, tomorrow. It would be easier not to despair of the 2020s if there were the slightest hint that the Club of Rome's warning had been heeded.



treachingly healthy—former leader appeared at three press conferences near Thailand's border recently to call for an end of oppression.

In southeast, Ben Ban's group is a self-styled "black force." The soft-spoken economic expert predicts that heavy diplomatic and propaganda offensives will force Vietnam to withdraw its army and make way for a political solution. The former news self-serving, however—a propaganda offensive in all that Ben Ban's 1,000 soldiers are capable of winning. But they do establish it is clear that "when a political solution becomes necessary, we will be here to participate." When will that be? Well, it could take two to four years, he says.

More than 200 miles north of Bok Rane, meanwhile, are half a dozen or more so-called "Khmer Sam" (Free Khmer) armies which may be size from a few thousand to a few hundred. The main getting the most publicity here is the one led by the least effective, André Okhlok, a former Phnom Penh and Paris student, has taken the name of Norodom Sihanouk and the title of prince and claims to be a relative of Sihanouk. Trained by a Thai right-wing secret society, Okhlok has used his anti-landlord strategy to attract 250,000 or more civilian refugees into his border encampment. They are fed by international agencies, and Okhlok tells government ministers he could take Phnom Penh within two months. If only someone would give him \$24 million worth of arms. But it takes more than big words to tick the Vietnamese army.

Other forces exist outside Cambodia. One is led by Sihanouk and has attracted considerable support. The three men who did the most to overthrow him in 1970. In them, an ex-minister, former chief of state Ching Heng, and ex-premier Lon Nol. But while a recent Bangkok Post poll showed 70 per cent of refugees favored Sihanouk's return to lead the country, the prince's friend has few if any troops within Cambodia and, as the country, little influence on events.

The gaggle of opposition to Vietnamese rule are supported in general by Thailand, China and the United States. But if Bok Ban and the other supporters barely keeping the leaders and supporters alive. While even Hanoi's diplomats say Vietnam cannot dominate Cambodia forever, General Ne Nguyen Giap (minister of defense) said earlier in December that there would be no withdrawal until "the threat from the Peking reactionaries and the imperialist's disappear." No believes in the international conspiracy theory of politics, so it appears that the residents and resistance leaders of Bok Ban will be spending the foreseeable future holed up in that remote village. David Allen

U.S.A.

Stuck in the Slough of Despond

If President Jimmy Carter was beginning to feel hemmed in by events last week, he had every reason. While Candidate Carter was campaigning with mixed feelings the first leg of his election year campaign (the Iowa Democratic caucus on Jan. 31), President Carter, though recording an enormous 18-point turnaround in the opinion polls with his firings, was unable to budge the agenda, while the chief executive could not deliver as vital legislative initiatives (on BALT) and energy lagged down in that modern version of the

Pentagon's budget after inflation. That seemed to please none. But Senate doves still decided to put off debate until February in case "all those distractions and activities over Iran should be taken out of the treaty," as one informed source put it.

Ironically, the Iranian crisis was supposed to accelerate passage of Carter's energy package by heightening public awareness of the need for measures to lessen American vulnerability. But that too remained stalled. True, the Senate and the House of Representatives approved the three key elements of the package—repeal of a tax on "windfall" oil profits, creation of a Petrochemical government-owned Energy Corporation, and establishment of a mid-price-setting Energy Mobilization Board. But amendments left the two bodies with different versions of the same package—and reconciling them could take months.

In an attempt to get things moving, Carter reportedly suggested a shorter route. But House and Senate leaders suspected that he had an ulterior motive—publicity before the Iowa cau-



Carter (top), Nunn (right) and Senator Russell Long, chairman of the Senate Finance committee, on an opportunity missed?



Slough of Despond, the Congress. The fate of the hostages was in the long run probably most crucial to Carter's personal future. But the congressional blockade was of cardinal importance to Americanians themselves and to their allies. In fact, debate had not even begun on BALT E before Congress slipped away for Christmas despite Carter's efforts. To mollify Senate doves, led by Georgia Democratic Sen. Nunn, Carter broke his campaign pledge to cut defense spending and proposed a 4.6-per-cent increase in the



Survival of the unfittest?

Many people (first class) Bobby Garwood had a lot of experience to do when his case seemed most bleak. In 1955 he disappeared into the jungles of Borneo. A prisoner of the Japanese. One of the most years the Japanese Corps conducted in formation including that Garwood had "given over the hill" and joined the North Vietnamese army and what he did not return after the war. He then returned he had chosen to remain in his "adopted country."

Suddenly last February Garwood slipped a note to a South Vietnamese businessman in Hanoi stating that he wished to return. After inquiries he was put on a plane for home. But even before he plane touched down, the Malaysians Corps had charged him with desertion in time of war, collaboration with the enemy and subverting the loyalty of other American prisoners. The case as being heard by a Military Corps judge who will recommend whether it should be heard by a general court martial. It is believed, Garwood could become the first American soldier executed for desertion since the Second World War.

The evidence against him comes primarily from prisoners who have testified that he attempted them, but also includes testimony from the North Vietnamese and earned a life and hand gestures. Two of them also said Garwood told them he was an officer in the North Vietnamese army and, in the words of one survivor, "quite a leader."

Garwood and attorney General Polk just consider in a war who turned on each other.

or he was "bored as a child" by the Malaysians. Garwood's lawyer, attorney, Daniel Polk, says he tried to play his last card. The move was "against a 10 per cent" who "lived in a non-militarized environment, desecrated to make them from an outside area."

In some ways Garwood appears unprepared to answer the charges. Polk says his client was "emotionally shocked." Certainly his position was evident upon his return. For some time he spoke only broken English with more than a hint of a Vietnamese accent. This and that he had forgotten even how to tie a shoelace. All he now wants says Polk, is to ignore the charges, collect the nearly \$150,000 in back pay which the Military Corps has frozen and get some psychological help.

The outcome of the case may determine much more than Garwood's guilt or innocence. Attorneys expect it to clarify just what the military code of American soldiers captured by the enemy. Fully states that every single survivor did to his captors requested, and drove that point home in a close examination of Sgt. Willie Wilkins who admitted that he had signed an affidavit statements for the Vietnamese.

"If the Communists made up their minds to get something, did they genuinely work?" Polk asked. "Yes, sir," answered Wilkins. "Did you ever see them back?" "No, sir," came the soft reply after Wilkins' January 1970. The matter was resolved until June 2, 1971. But time, Polk says, the dispute will begin to prove that Bobby Garwood is not a Mafiosi, but a street-wise survivor. Adam Abrams

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case—and rejected the request. So Congress will not resume until Jan. 31.

While preparing his Rate of the Union address for that occasion and subsequent proposals for the 1980-81 budget, Carter was seriously considering a 30-cent excise tax on every gallon of gasoline—almost three times the program. The Senate of national importance and the sign to do something, wrote Wicker, might make this the most favorable time "that any president will ever have" to demand real sacrifices. But that, again, was not the administration's view. Les Unghart

adverse reaction from Congress and the public. Remarkable. The columnist Tom Wicker of the New York Times. "President Carter may be sidetracking the most important opportunity of his term—the chance to channel patriotic emotions aroused by the Iranian crisis into a strong energy conservation program." The Senate of national importance and the sign to do something, wrote Wicker, might make this the most favorable time "that any president will ever have" to demand real sacrifices. But that, again, was not the administration's view. Les Unghart

Now that French-Canadian chanteuse **France Ann** has managed to grab a handle on the North American disco market (*Madison's*, Oct. 26, 1979), **Bernie Lowe** thinks it may be her turn. **Lowe**, 27, began her career in Ireland where she performed with the likes of *King Creaky* before her phibetician activities as a major drummer for the Irish national basketball team for 18- to 35-year-olds. Nine years ago **Lowe** came to Canada with an all-girl trio called **Topher** and the group played such high spots as joints in *Newfoundland* and *Ontario*. **Lowe** lived it and decided to make Canada her home. Recently **Lowe's** debut disco album, *Take All of Me*, was released but so far critical notices have focused more on the "provocative" nature of her album more than her singing. Songs like *Do It All Night* and *Slain Your Mind* help confirm **Lowe's** tendency toward disco ranch, but she claims all she wants is a "feminine, sexy image."

In the 1960s, black leather and a bowler hat meant one thing—**Elvis Presley** and **Frank Sinatra** and the stylish adventures of *TV's The Avengers*. Since then **Raggs** has traded leather for theatrical groupie and **Machete's** bowler is so semi-retro that following a brief interval in *The New Avengers* Recently **Machete** travelled to Canada to play an aged magazine in an episode of *CTV's* weekly magazine *The Latest Info*, and then he was off to Ghana in the *Indian Ganges* where he will team up with *mean David Brown* in *Star Wars*. The new *James Bond* picture which stars **Roger Moore** is 907. After that there is



talk of an *Avengers* movie, but **Machete**, 51, will be leaving after 30 years he says he hasn't received any money from reruns or "even a gold watch." When

Lowe's provocative disco search

informed that **William Shatner** found himself in the same position over *TV's Star Trek*, **Machete** exclaimed "You know, that shows me up immediately. I thought it was only the English that this happens to."

44 is right on the edge of getting phased out and I don't like the idea," says macho novelist **Norman Mailer**. After 22 books, four ex-wives, eight children and a mountain of debt, 56-year-old **Mailer** feels middle age upon him with a conscience. Now withdrawn, passively coping with a touch of post, **Mailer** cringes at the thought of his future and his children's college bills. "I can see it coming," he sighs. "I'll have to give up booze completely."

The young women of *Madison, Ontario*, will be advised to head for coast next month when singer **Andrew Robinson**, "the Lonnie of Northern Ontario," returns to Canada for an eastern

Machete not even a gold watch? Pity



tour. **Matthew**, 28, grew up just outside *Niagara City* but returned to England shortly after expulsion from high school for "the usual things—travesty, fire bells and women." Apparently **Matthew** was as hot as then in Britain as he was in *Northern Ontario* and his debut album, *Matthew Show*, has already won him dubbed the next **Bruce Springsteen**. **Matthew** can understand the *Springsteen* comparison but he can't explain why he called his album *Matthew Show*. He has never been closer to Monterey, California, than a John Steinbeck novel, and will only confess to a passion for shoes. "I buy them all the time—but I'm not strange or anything."

Governor **Nery Hughes** of Maryland had resolved to clean up the State House in *Annapolis* before the beginning of the '80s and one of the first things he decided had to go were the vestiges of two former governors. Exiled to the basement were portraits of former governor and disgraced former vice-president **Spots T. Apaw** and proboscis governor **Thomas Vessey** who was in power from 1835 to 1839.

Matthew: walking in Steinbeck's shoes

Hughes's action has met with some popular support and at least one American has offered to take the tainted *Apaw* portrait out of the state to keep it out of the governor's hall. **Theodore Reik**, a professor of medicine in *Grand Forks, North Dakota*, would like to have the *Apaw* portrait as part of a course he conducts in ethics. A spokesman for Hughes turned down the request, saying "The *Apaw* portrait belongs to the people. It is being well-looked-after—in a crisis."

About four years ago **Lee Hirschberg** found himself stuck in a traffic jam on *Manhattan's* St. Catherine Street. Next thing he knew, he was being accosted by a bearded Jewish youth who urged Hirschberg to abandon his ego and go to a waiting "Mitsvah Mutt" to play with other Jews while traffic cleared. Hirschberg declined, but the idea of saving Jews in *Mitsvah Mutt's* decorated line. The result is *Lobosville, City of Love*, which airs Jan. 15 on *CTV's* *Now Show*. The half-hour show examines the identity and origins of the *Lobosville* Chavimim, a sect of orthodox Judaism which takes its orders from a rabbi in *Brooklyn, N.Y.* The *Lobosville* are the only sect of Judaism that proscribes and openly bristles other Jews into their brand of pure Judaism, making them what one rabbi called "the Jewish Salvation Army." Hirschberg feels great affection for the *Lobosville* but he expresses concern over audience reaction. "I think the show will bring a lot of anti-Semitism out of the woodwork," he says. "Every time you show a gap in a beard, the cryers come out."

Robert Redford's latest film, *The Hot Chick*, is unlikely to cause a rash of light-balds since, but the ecological-minded actor isn't taking any chances. In deference to *Redford* and his red-bird actor **John Fonda**, two of the most billboards advertising the film in *Los Angeles* are powered by solar energy.

When Canadian realist painter **Ken Danks** gives an exhibit, art critics praise how like water over a palette of adjectives as they rush to compare him to *Emily Carr*, *Anna Gosselin* or *John F. Kennedy*. Danks's latest work is a series of 38 watercolor landscapes of scenes within a 18-mile radius of his home near *Georgian, Ontario*. Though he is best known for strong tempera work,

Miller tracking *Princess Anna's* Rosh

Dunks, 39, did not find the watercolor medium as much of a surprise as this critics who rated about his "transcendence" and color brilliance. "Watercolor's a younger brother tempera," he explains. "It's a natural medium."

For her role in *The Rose*, **Bette Midler** tossed her trash with dish set into a star-studded mixture of *Jean-Jacques* and *Judy Garland*, but as such taking her own into her own woman. *Breakaway show, Rose!* Divine **Midler's** show is chockful of the camp and ranch that won her applause in gay bars and steam baths in the early 1970s. Later this month her two hours of ramblings (jokes and musical) decisions will be filmed, complete with backup from the *Shaggy* *Wardettes* and dancer *Shelby-Doo*. Included in the movie version will be a few off-color jokes about the *Royal Family*, including a particularly unimpressive sketch about *Princess Anna*. Apparently, looking *Branch* over arches in sky but **Midler** draws the line at knocking musical figureheads. "I would never," she says emphatically, "beet, ever, dance on *Barbra Streisand*."

Edited by **Martha Boulton**



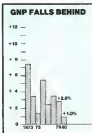
When's 80 in the shade

By Anthony Whittingham

How different it all was at the turn of the last decade. Optimism. That's probably the main ingredient lacking today as the Canadian economy enters the 1980s, so far away from the high ridge of 10 years ago when the 1970s seemed to stretch out ahead like pastured land of clover and meadow-sweet. There was a touch of smugness and naivete too—for while the fundamental structure of the Canadian economy was really no sounder then than it is today, at least it seemed to be—an intangible psychological factor that makes any economy, or political system, work better, sometimes in spite of itself. Fuelled along by the optimism to grow, economic optimism ebbed and flowed through varying cycles of sluggishness and prosperity following no clear pattern. The fact that U.S. economists spent most of the past year arguing about whether the U.S. was—or wasn't entering a recession—underscores the inaccuracy of tracking the boat as well as its often capricious voyage. Equally so for Canadian economists, who changed their forecasts three and even four times during 1979 to keep up with events. A year ago at this time, many of the brightest minds in the field were predicting a shaggy different outlook for the new decade than the sad forecasts of today.

Canada's dim prospects for 1980—with real growth (GDP) generally expected to slip to one per cent or less while both unemployment and inflation are expected to rise—are in part linked to the cyclical changes inherent in the system, just as recurrences of a similar nature occurred in 1967 and again in 1975-76. Canada's expected performance this year also serves to underline the country's economic dependence upon the larger international—and most particularly, the U.S.—economy, as straightforward as a case of the dog wagging the tail as ever there was. Because of this, much of Canada's plight is beyond the nation's control. Wrenching changes in the worldwide ownership and distribution of wealth that have taken place during the past decade—profoundly, and perhaps permanently, affected by the rise in influence of the oil-rich countries and the corresponding exponential leaps in energy costs—have set into motion devastating inflationary spirals in many Western countries which Canada can scarcely avoid.

Many economists, including Peter



Leading economic indicators, followed Martin's difficult enterprise to control politically

Martin of the Montreal Young West brokerage house in Toronto, point out that at least 50 per cent of Canada's current inflationary problems are imported from the outside. Equally, a member of Canada's other inherent economic difficulties are in part generated by factors outside the country's control—though, more alarming, some of these are not merely opened, as are world inflationary or monetary trends, but rather are "structural" intrusions within the Canadian system. These include the



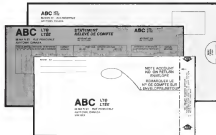
preponderance of foreign ownership of private enterprise in Canada and the lack of local capital, resulting in considerable foreign borrowing—both causes of major drains on Canadian currency, in turn a significant factor in Canada's running annual balance of payments deficits. To that one could almost add the widespread Canadian indifference in foreign travel—in part the result of the country's harsh climate and in part the byproduct of prosperity—as this too hurts the nation's economy, a necessary evil, though politically difficult, bleeding to control.

As for Canada's manufacturing base, Canadian Manufacturers' Association President John Balsam pointed out with some pride in a speech last fall in Toronto that this crucial sector continues to employ the same proportion of the nation's work force today—about 30 per cent—as it did in 1957. The fact that it hasn't grown is surely more a cause for alarm than satisfaction. The high expectations generated by living next to the U.S.—without the unemployment, poverty or wealth to back them up—have a lot to do with Canada's eternal inflation and with the weakness of the Canadian dollar among world currencies.

Reversing the 1960s, the Canadian economy faces a number of serious challenges. Among them:

- What role will government play—particularly the federal government—in wealth creation, bearing in mind the damage caused by rising deficits, or, in other words, overspending? In Canada,

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CMA's Brian, picture of modelwork

so in other world economies, the traditional, Keynesian approach to government economic stimulation was profoundly shaken in the late 1970s by the slow start of government programs and by their increasing impact upon internal inflation.

• Will Canada revitalize its energy policy? Does it make sense for one or several provinces to accumulate vast wealth while the federal treasury grows weaker due to deficit after deficit, payments and mounting debt?

• Can more demands—particularly with heavy borrowing due to take place in key sectors throughout 1980—be allowed to take initiatives into account to the one hand without fueling it further and not retaining the crown of Canada's productivity on the other?

• Can the trend toward corporate concentration and oligopoly in the midst of industry sectors by small groups of large companies) continue without permanent damage to competition in Canada? Record corporate profits toward the end of the last decade saw an unprecedented number of corporate take-overs and mergers—a trend likely to abate slightly as corporate profits drop off this year and next, but tailspin to disaster.

• Can the private sector respond adequately to fill the void with expanding, job creative and wealth generation if government's increasingly withdraw from that role? Finance Minister John Crosbie's budget of last December, though defeated, was clearly a harbinger that this was necessary.

• Above all, with the Canadian economy regaining the optimism it needs to push it forward into brave new steps so that it may free itself, at least in part, from playing its traditional role as a ladder to the U.S. economy? Canada's independence, and the future of Confederation itself, may depend on this.

Missing and accounted for

When word leaked out last June that the interview was about to start for the Toronto-based accounting firm of Waisper Higgins Stevenson & Co., it didn't take corporate partner Ray Harris long to spring into action. The task facing this affable 50-year-old Edmonton native and his 124 partners was to find another large accounting firm with international connections to which the Waisper firm could ally itself in order to broaden its own small-business base. Its former international associate, Hartman & Crasnow of New York, had jeopardized the long-standing connection by merging in June with another U.S. firm already linked with a large Canadian practice, and even though Waisper itself had been attacked as ill-suited, it seemed, going to bed with the competition.

The problem for Harris was to find the firm with the right "fit." Growing up as a Canadian partnership with its greatest strength in the West, Waisper was the smallest Canadian "top-tier" firm to number among the country's "Big 10" accounting firms. The other two Canadian firms within this powerful group—Thorne, Rodbell and Clarkson Gordon—were, respectively, the two largest firms in the country; the remaining seven firms are international, or U.S.-associated, partnerships. During the weeks following the loss of Waisper's international associate, Harris had at least "chats" with most of

the other firms. Several even looked interesting. But in August, Harris found the lamb and dinner partner he had been looking for—and another welcome into the bargain. Eddie Wilburn, 40, senior partner of Deloitte Haskins & Sells, seventh down the list of Canada's Big 10 and part of Deloitte's U.S./71 K accounting group with offices all over the world. "We found our two firms fit very well together in terms of personality and business philosophy," explains Harris. It took weeks of midnight oil calculating early last month in a month-long meeting of all the partners of both firms—80—at Toronto's Constellation Hotel until the deal was finally struck.

Next week it happens Deloitte Haskins & Sells almost doubles in size, overnight becoming the third-largest accounting firm in Canada. And Waisper Higgins Stevenson & Co. disappears off the face of the earth. "Of course it's a highly emotional thing to lose your name and change into a larger firm," admits Harris, "and it's something we thought about a great deal before making the final move. But in a cold rational business decision, it was a step we believe in best for our professionals and our clients." In the increasingly competitive world of accounting—which is suffering financial restructuring, management consulting and a host of related services—the margin will give Waisper the international scope it needed and Deloitte the broad cross-Canada depth it previously lacked. It's also probably the last big merger in Canadian accounting. Among the other Big 10—now the Big Seven—the power bases are so well entrenched that no one is expecting another merger of this size for a long time.

Anthony Whittingham

Harris and Wilburn: the firm with the fit



TIGHTROPE DECADE

Looking forward to 1984 and the Petro-Crash

By Val Ross

1he high wire gets wobblier as the 1980s become the present. Forty countries will have the Bomb by 1985, President Gerald R. Ford warned six years ago. Risk of nuclear war is becoming "very grave" concerned Soviet politician Georgi Arbatov, just two years ago. Armageddon tomorrow? Who knows? Those who have tried their hand at predicting the future often find their feet in their mouths. Four generations ago Sir Wilfrid Laurier promised that "the 28th century belongs to Canada." A decade ago, the Economic Council of Canada predicted that economic growth in the 1970s would dwarf development in the 1960s. And in the *Maclean's* of January, 1973, Buckminster Fuller described the average home in 1973 as a rented portable bubble.

Forecasters have burnt all these bubbles. Yet the arts to guess wrong in the future leave consumers to be uncertain. Why? Perhaps because the inhabitants of the 80th century, and of North America in particular, are obsessed by progress, by frontiers, because obsolescence is the set plan for their future, because the reliable article of faith. In today's terms, it's not the past, but rather the present which is prologue. People already live in the 1980s.

In this context, Maclean's first prediction for the new decade is a safe one. The 1980s will continue to offer good job prospects in the future studies industry, and demand for astrologers, crystal ball gazers and corporate forecasters will remain strong. Already, Pittsburgh Plate Glass pays "public policy researchers" to read extraneous literature and synthesize political trends. AT&T and IBM executives must to brain-

storm on environmental and employment projections. Such work, if vague, is also somewhat vague.

The think-tanks are predicting Big Trouble. First 1984, then the Great Petro-Crash, then mass starvation. Predictably, 1984 will be a year of crisis in civil liberties. Out of the U.S.S.R., the rumor will leak that a giant computer is keeping track of all movements and dissidents. North Americans will discover that these computers capable of scanning up to 30,000 homes and factories every six seconds, developed in the late 1970s and previously thought to be sold only to goose-stepping Latin American dictators, are in fact finding domestic markets. But 1984's civil crisis will be supplanted in the public's attention by the 1985 Petro-Crash.

"Petro-Crash" the prospect of falling oil the financial tightrope is so awful it has some American fascists talking about "military solutions." What is more is no less than the explosion of the world financial structure, because world capital is flowing out of the West—and out of Western countries—into other countries which have nowhere to spend it. The capitalist world will get poorer—and Britain, its North Sea oil running out, will try to promote tourism by taxing its Shipley steel bands and nannies. Meanwhile, poor Third World countries, struggling to meet oil payments, unable to absorb CPEC investment though they are well-serviced at a dangerous pace, will be caught ever more unstable. Many will default on their international loans. So in the West, negative GNP, in the world, global stagnation and instability.

But things will get worse. The production of Third World agriculture will increase in the early 1980s, but the



starving poor will watch from the docks as ships carry grain off to the highest bidding buyers—the West and the Soviet bloc (oil falling in its attempt to become agriculturally self-sufficient). Thus, as quantities of grain are rationed off from food production and into the manufacturing of ethanol and alcohol, food prices will rise still further. In 1986, and again in 1987, insect plagues will strike North American agriculture, exacerbating the soil exhaustion created by chemical fertilizers. With the resultant food shortages, prices will soar out of sight. Starving Third World mobs will go to the barricades, brandishing anti-West "excesses" (photos from fat farm copies of the *Scream* diet). Club Meds and

McDonald's will be seized, their personnel held hostage, governments will topple. And when 80 nations have the Bomb, there's no safety net.

Perhaps not. Postscript is a two-eyes man product of those who play with probabilities. It's easier to picture halocaust than crops or, for that matter, business as usual. Yet, though global crises will rock the boat, life below decks will burble on. But, as the old adage goes, "You call this a life?" The bad news for Canadians is that Canada Black will get richer and everyone else, currently everyone east of Edmonton, will get poorer. As much of the blue-collar job market—the rail, automotive, fishing and textile industries—shrinks, the urban poor, Black and native groups

will be hard hit. Add demographics (the peaking in 1986 of the black youth population) and political land claim pressures (the Senate pipeline mobilization comes due in 1987) and the 1980s will be remembered as a decade of race conflict.

Regional conflict, too. Ontario, which has neglected research and development, will watch as the skilled technicians it used to export overly Toronto International Airport for people west. Alberta and oil-rich Newfoundlanders will trade tattered Ontario jokes.

At the macro level, as low- and medium-income nations fail to keep up with science, the 1980s will witness a second round as Californian sociologists in im-

they say in Malibu, "Serf's up!" When a full university degree costs \$100,000 and a bungalow \$150,000—the projected 1980 Calgary price—only the gentry will be able to afford food, higher education or homes. The vast employee class will be bound to peonization by mounting visa debts, leases and the life-sustaining benefits of corporate welfare programs and job retaining clauses.

Yet the oligarchy of the New Feudalism will be a peaceful acceptance of one's limited place in the scheme of things, of duties, debts and loyalties; the self-fortune-seeking Mc Generals will anchor in quiet harbors of family, trade unions and religion. These social trends have already been triggered by government policies of the late 1970s. With budgets squeezed, provincial work departments and family law reform commissions decided that families could best be served by the relatively disturbed and the physically handicapped, the illegitimate children and dependent parents, far better than institutions. Well, certainly more cheaply. The high price of day care and domestic help also make moving men into the spare bedrooms a more attractive prospect for young singles.

As white-collar incomes shrink and so professionals, their floor reeling out of sight, start to lose their markets to self-help movements, trade union recruitment will drop up steadily. Watch for May Day when \$10,000-a-year lawyers join the marches, cheering that files selling 40-60-year-old divorce kits are scarce. And apathy will follow suit out of the closet—but which church should comfort the waiting spirit? Establishment churches have been changing dramatically. At the 1978 Anglican Church's Lambeth Conference, for example, the majority of bishop delegates was anti-white. Meanwhile charismatic and Pentecostal movements have been making great headway in suburban and Western Canada. Instead of becoming Anglican, the ambitious high roller will turn Billy Keller.

Because family, church and trade unions will be the last bastions of man's old sense of self identity, its members could feel happier in the 1980s, despite the slide in their incomes and expectations. The Boom Babies still carry residues of romantic Woodstock, anti-materialism and, besides, since Newkiss will never threaten them, although they can't afford cars, they can "buy mobility" (by renting). Some of the trendy distractions on which overdressed incomes will be spent.

The 80s Go West. The Boom Babies, the vast North American generation to turn food such as turn food into gourmet dishes and



complex kitchen shagges. But as the Food Price Index doubles by 1990—it increased by \$46 per cent between 1970 and 1978—new eating patterns will be born. During the work week, rushing between job and job retraining class, families will fret, crust down health bars on pep pills. The modern's grand buffet will have to be expensive to compensate. To make staying affordable, restaurants will become "concept" machines, and brewer-owned Children's Museum kids will spring up on apartment balconies. Victory gardens are already making a comeback in city yards and the most popular pets of the 1990s will be chickens and rabbits.

Computerized Toys. Income from computerized toys jumped 500 per cent between 1978 and 1979. The 1980s will be a silicon-chip wonderland. Kids will prefer their parents' old-fashioned Kidie Karts and adorns little remote-control dolls ("Hello, Mary, you saved and they not make Mommy by Dolly some new clothes?"). Of course parents, engaged in computer blackouts, will simply snarl, "It's didn't need that computer junk to have fun when we were your age."

Private Transportation. Probably needed As markets go soft and fuel costs rise, the auto industry will undergo massive realignments. Ailing companies will intensify product differentiation, such as 1985's marketing management with Renault, or Ford's with Honda, or they will merge. Watch for the glumness and radical new Honda to dominate the left lane of the 1980s. At General Motors they're bullish about electric cars, GM has come up with a battery capable of storing 2½ times as much energy as the standard lead and version and estimates that by the end of the decade, 18 per cent of the domestic North American fleet will be electric. For those who can afford them, computerized cars will regulate gas consumption and control consumers more eff-

iciently. By the middle of the decade other standard features may include an anti-drunk lock (the car won't start if it detects being less than a diagnostic system to sense when gas is low or to spot malfunction) and an electronic map, linked to a central traffic computer, flushing route information on the driver's display screen. In any case, cars will continue to play a key role in North America. 800-4 American industry analyst Arvid Jaeger points out, "With a \$600-billion highway system in place, we've got no alternative as attractive." But then there's

Public Transportation. The new transit systems will be attractive, cheap, convenient and "desired responses"—which means computers will become an automated train as early as the new built-in taxi by 1985, the first "subways in the sky"—intermediate capacity, elevated rail trains—will open for business in Canada, encompassing communities like exiles and linking neighborhoods to major arterial subways. Because these trains are fully automated, drunken conductors will find new work as smiling towel-walker on board guides. Next, security travel will get cheaper by the end of the decade, when Maglevs come on stream. A Maglev, which looks like a long, wingless airplane, is a noiseless, pollutionless, frictionless train running on magnetic levitation. In Western Canada, where space automation makes Maglevs uneconomical, Edmontonians will sweep down on Calgary in the hydrogen-powered PWRs, planes.

Video. In the '90s, satellite, video-cast and tape TV screens will bring the American take-over of Canadian culture into the living rooms of the nation, as continued, large as life, and in color. One marketing survey predicts that by 1985, a quarter of all households will have a videocassette recorder or a videodisc system. Having popped their cassette tapes, one's home library into

the playback machine, one settles back into the hot tub to watch Mark and Marx Brothers reruns on the popular new, picture-window-sized TV screens. That pleasant prospect has not slipped through TV networks, particularly the CBC. Broadband audiences will feel sharply. And what audience is left will be further fragmented by the multi-channel choices offered by cable and satellite technology.

Home Computers. That big TV dominating the living room will also duplicate letters and minds it will become an information lifeline, a newspaper, catalogue, school and reference machine. In the early 1980s provincial telephone and TV networks will be testing markets in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver to see how much people want television, and what they'll pay for it. TELUDON is Canada's own videotex (videotex plus text) system, basically just a new way to pipe in information to a keyboard to send up messages and illustrations on the TV screen. TELUDON will provide all the workplace arrival times, headlines, weather, and grocery prices that big-city cable stations offer now, with the crucial difference that users will be able to dial the exact information they want, when they want it, instead of waiting through a spinning screen. TELUDON's implications for education are enormous: teachers will be able to link up with students anywhere, thousands of miles apart, and an instant organismic language lab. In 1985, these students will all be able to use the leather back TELUDON will come playing hockey on video. But the writing will be on the wall for schools by the end of the decade, when a new generation of video-sensitive computers will take upons orders and reply in a speech. Then literacy will become a luxury.

Health Industry Taps. As the cost of hospital care rockets and more doctors opt out of medicine programs, people will turn to simple home diagnostic equipment to help them monitor their own health. Home heartbeat machines, pocket blood analyzers and speculators will proliferate like Gerbers in the '70s. As the Baby Boomer bulge ages 60, the aging rock stars will be replaced by new cult heroes: bio-physicians who discover ways to extend the number of divisions cells make—their reproduction prolonging youth and life. And in the sensitive biology of health, youth and aging, there will be, at bottom, the resonance of optimism. If it's worth investing so much money to stay on the tightrope, life is the 90s, in spite of everything, will be a time when people are more concerned with pleasure than success. ♦

Toffler's
'80s

After the industrial society

Coping with change is the new key to success

By Rita Christopher

Alvin Toffler can't resist the challenge of a new decade. In 1970, he published *Future Shock*, which prepared readers, fresh from the buoyant expansion of the '60s, for the close of the 19th Generation. So great was the book's impact that the term "future shock" became part of the language and foreboding became part of the academic curriculum.

Now, with the '80s upon us, Toffler is ready with another blockbuster, *The Third Wave*, to be published in March. It will be far more than simply "an of Future Shock," promises Toffler. "It's more of an overview. It's something like looking down on our society from the point of view of a Martian, as outsider is space, and trying to analyze our civilization from that perspective."

The "third wave" in Toffler's shorthand for describing an epochal advance in human history. The first wave occurred some 10,000 years ago with the agricultural revolution. The second followed with the massive changes of the industrial revolution in the 18th century. The third wave comes with current attempts to deal with the breaking up of that industrial society. "People have tried to describe what's happening now as the space age or the electronic age, or the age of computers, but I think these are really narrow conceptions," says Toffler. "The average person sees something anomalous headlines—the Iran situation, the tax revolution—and assumes they're all separate. What I am trying to do is provide a grand synthesis to look at all these, however seemingly unrelated, in the breaking of 19th-century industrialism."

On a broad scale, most of the third-wave changes that Toffler envisions can be characterized by one of his favorite terms, "decentralization." The breaking up of the large units of government and industry that characterized second-wave society. He sees everything from the growth of specialized managers to changes in the traditional structure of society and power families. In one word, he schedules an evidence that this decentralization process is, in fact, already under way.

Toffler, a tall man with a square frame and a quiet manner, mixed over time with his wife, Heidi, who has written

dimly with him both on *Future Shock* and *The Third Wave*, to reflect on the course of events.

The irony. There's a lot of irony and meaning about the death of the family but I think what we're really seeing is the emergence of a new kind of family more appropriate to our age. We're seeing multiple family forms, a kind of de-institutionalization of the nuclear family, single parents, communes, generations living together again. We're emerging from a fairly uniform structure into something far more diverse, where many different forms may be equally acceptable.

Energy. We've been seeing essentially one kind of energy—oil—and now I

see well, of traditional party politics. What we have at the moment is governments that grew basically of the making of the industrial revolution, which adapted painfully to industrial change, that can no longer provide the solutions for third-wave societies. I believe the welfare society might have shot its usefulness. I think the '80s will see a rising demand for a revision, in some cases a radical revision, of existing political institutions. Not only do we have the problem that nobody ever feels as though politicians really represent them, the real danger is that they'll realize that they cannot be represented. I think we are really beginning to see representative government in crisis.



I think we are really beginning to see representative government in crisis.

think you'll see the growth of a multiplicity of different sources of energy. We're going to be attacked by some of the breakthroughs, though like solar cells, photovoltaic cells. I don't believe that 10 million people reinventing to turn of the lights is the solution to the energy problem.

Government. We're going to see even faster growth of single-issue, specialist groups—the de-institutionalization of

Media. I think we are going to see the proliferation of far more specialized communication forms, specialty magazines, radio, computer, network programming giving way to some extent to far more specialized local programming.

Success. The people who will sit at home in the '80s are those who can't do better with change. The old models will no longer be appropriate. People cannot blindly repeat change. A change into something is a very dangerous way to try to escape. I think people have to learn how to make intelligent adaptations. ♦

Living at the speed of light

Amid runaway technology and change, the backlash gathers strength

By Marshall McLuhan

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In the '80s there will be a general awareness that the technology came this far of control, and that perhaps man was not intended to live at the speed of light. Actually, Western technology has been out of control since the invention of the alphabet, at least 2,500 years ago. That is to say, the Greeks having invented and instituted the actual use of the phonetic alphabet remained unaware of its psychic and social consequences. By phonetic literacy the Greeks ended their traditional communalism and substituted the private citizen and the written legal code, which became the framework of civilization. Today it is being subjected to social annals.

As if by prophetic irony, the Chinese have now mounted a mandatory program of phonetic literacy which they hope will enable them to achieve or to surpass Western achievements. In fact, this program ensures complete destruction of several thousand years of culture and tradition. The irresponsible application of our alphabet to their culture does them to a greater explosion via individual aggression and enterprise than anything the Westens world has ever experienced. Although it took several centuries to eliminate the order of Greek and culture (the world of Homer), this could occur in China under electronic readiness in a single generation.

The '90s in the West, meanwhile, will witness a dramatic increase in the conservative backlash against runaway technology and change. Executive speed of change isolates already-frustrated individuals and the accelerated process of adaptation taken too much vitality out of communities. By sheer attrition the social group is reduced to the combination of no serious individual without the energy to adapt to the demands of survival.

In 1997 whetstoneism will surround our planet putting it inside a new information environment, there springing up an immediate new, hostile awareness which was called "ecology." With this ecology came the drive for "programming" environments and for the study of effects of existing technologies. As ecology takes over in all fields of human activity in the '80s, every kind of change poses a threat. Everybody will come to feel that his job, his family, his pension and his very identity are threatened by every kind of change.

When people feel a threat to their identity, when they sense a danger to their self-image, they become very anxious and even violent. Indeed, violence itself is part of the typical quest for identity, whether private or corporate, whether personal or political. Our wars and westerns dramatize this plight or quest. In the old gunfighting days of hardware technology on the frontier, everybody was a nobody and had to prove himself by toughness and true grit. The frontiers of the '80s are much more inward, numerous and elusive than in the old hardware days. It might even be said that at the speed of light man has neither gain nor loss of private identity. He is in them in the data bank—software only, easily forgotten—and deeply resentful.

When we are on the phone or on the air, do we not send or receive instant images of ourselves and others? Are not these images minus any physical or bodilyness? We have been translated into abstract information which is electronic software. When experiencing this state as we are, in effect, minus any private identity? May such a state not put us in danger of losing all relation to natural law or to human responsibility or ethical obligation? Such trends as "total divorce" and "no-fault auto insurance"



are strong indications of this disorientate or disoriented condition. In the '80s we may find it difficult to discover any community or moral norms on which to base legal arrangements and decisions and civil procedures.

At the speed of light, we replace the ancient and abstract "meat" of our primitive forefathers, seeking our ancient "tribal" state for the want of any better form of identity image. We have moved into a situation of multiple separations and egoisms which encourage members of ethnic minorities to assert with pride sometimes even arrogance, a cultural personality. Their fathers had been secretly ashamed of. The response to this same pressure is behind the Parti Québécois; it is grounded in our environment of electric information. A major aspect of the environment of "natural" information is the decentralization of management and organization. With the reappearance of tribal or



'Representative government will cease; the public will take over by home computer'

group identity and mores, and with the disappearance of private identity, self-will and detachment, Canada (along with North America) will become a society of non-acharism, without a being, rather than as becoming.

The effect of global electric information on the nonindustrial Third World is strikingly different from the effect of the same service environment as the suddenly literate West. Our alphabetized culture will become atrophied when

submerged in the synthetic environment of surrounding information. Western objectivity and detachment become irrelevant in such conditions. When removed provided free radio for the "backdoor" areas of mankind, the effect within two decades may be so much those societies into a retrograde metaphysics, as has happened in Iran.

Harold Innis has noted the conditions under which a transition occurs from temple bureaucracy to military bureaucracy by change in the mode of writing. He showed that writing on papyrus that gave respect to social control by temple bureaucracy with its articulation in time, whereas writing on papyrus in portable medium favored the rise of military bureaucracy based on road and space-oriented courier systems. We are now witnessing the reverse of this dynamic pressure under electric power, which tends to displace military bureaucracy and to re-establish temple rule. The '80s will see a

great swing from the military toward the temple bureaucracy, from the outer conquest of space to the inner conquest of spirit. Holy wars will occur as an extreme example of hardware shifting to software and to spiritual values.

With the disappearance of private identity, representative government, which has been based on majority rule and non-voting procedures, will yield to the pellagras—the culture-minded readers. In the '80s, representative government will cease and the public will take over. When voting can be done by home computer, it will become a new form of belligerent "Home Rule." Such "ideal democracy," as we constituted by a referendum or plebiscite as all issues, would require our government and plunge the populace into depth education for decision-making.

Once a home computer is available as the means of shopping and voting, there will be in the '90s a return to "outage economy." Home computer TV and telephone links will encourage business, big and small, to be done at home. Then, with the decentralizing of big business and big cities, highway exits and apartment buildings will become obsolete. They could, however, have many residual uses such as day-care centers or playgrounds for the Greg Pankster. Similarly, the old arena will be obliterated by the new, decentralized outage-computer-economy patterns.

There will be a great reduction in the "generation gap." In the '70s it widened from 25 years to 1,500 years. Seen literacy to post-literacy, as parents who had grown up in a literate world faced and alienated their post-literate children. In the annals of the '80s, as the parents also lose their literacy and their family identity (privacy), the young will feel free to enter some again.

Our new forms of sports in the '80s will include the audience in the action. It used to be that "pastimes are past times." Sports are now a highly insured, paid, nostalgic replay of an earlier mode of culture as ritualized art forms, eg boxing (after Quakerbox Ball), egg hunting, swimming, etc. There was a clear distinction between sports and games and the "real" world outside. The sports are now a highly insured, paid, representative spectacle. In the '90s, as private identity dissolves further (and with it, detachment), the narcissistic involvement of everybody in everybody else's image increases, and spectatorship will end. Nothing represents this dynamic pressure under electric power, which tends to displace military bureaucracy and to re-establish temple rule. The '80s will see a



Tanks for the strategies

Future thought flourishes, even if no one listens

By Robert Lewis

Thinkers have peddled their views on missing affairs at least since 300 BC, when Plato made the first of his famous journeys to Syracuse in hopes of promoting radical reform by the young King Dionysius. Against the great brainiac came, lately embracing Keynes and Herbert A. Kahn, Canadian thinkers have been mere dabblers. Their theories have not challenged the vision of the city state, or even the village of Kahn's "mega-cities." Nevertheless, Canadian research think outside of government has proliferated in

recent years and as a new decade unfolds these visions are raised in a media company of concepts from coast to coast (see box) forecasts prepared for Maclean's. The thinkers represent a new genre of income hunter, marketing the latest policies with the latest jargon for the nation's elite.

The Canadians operate with a dash of science, a whole lot of chutzpah, and

with budgets totalling more than \$40 million. Competition is increasing and the potshots are flying thick and fast. One result has been the end of the quiet mid-day network in government as the new players elevate their labels into brain-wave prognostics. Stridently British, Free Trade, Technological, Serengeti, Pioneer Power.

For the government, the Vancouver outpouring of books, reports, special studies and quarterly magazines is a mixed blessing. "Economists who peddle the economic equivalent of LSD are be-

'The losers will become militant'

Assuming rather a major war was a possibility—the 1980s is a period of increasing political and social turbulence and unrest in Canada. The economy will grow more slowly than it did during most of the '70s. National income per capita will grow only slightly more rapidly than it has in the past few decadal years. This is to say, the good days of the late 60s and early '70s are unlikely to return at least until the end of the decade.

The more slowly the national income grows, the more intense the battle over resource shares. The fact that energy prices are going to rise even more dramatically will compound the situation into one that is potentially dire for the developed countries. Canada is relatively energy

rich. This is a mixed blessing, however, for the energy crisis is going to make a minority of Canadians (and foreign shareholders of our oil companies) first rich at the expense of the majority. Moreover, the multitude of losers will have absolutely because their net incomes will be growing



Photo by [illegible]

coming increasingly popular," notes Sylvia Ostry, former chairman of the Economic Council of Canada. "A concentration of academic brilliance, however, does not imply an equal familiarity with political affairs." Just ask Bill Neville, Joe Clark's chief of staff. "Roughly an Opposition, you are dealing with issues on a fairly serious level. Tactics and strategy are first—content is last, (the thinker's product) is second, it's the art of the jungle."

But the thinkers are determined to play like Thelma. "There is an increasing feeling by people outside that other options ought to be considered by governments and debated in public," says Michael Kirby, president of the Institute for Research on Public Policy (IRPP), a product of the flow-chart

prize ministry of Pierre Trudeau. The effort goes on, literally, down north to coast, from Vancouver's right-wing Fraser Institute to the international Atlantic Province Economic Council in Halifax. There are government agencies such as the \$4.6-million Economic Council of Canada (founded in 1969) and the \$5.5-million Economic Council of Canada (1986). They are old and they are new: the Conference Board in Canada opened in 1956, Calgary's Canada West Foundation in 1970, the IRPP in 1972, the C.D. Howe Research Institute under economist John Duggan in 1973, Hudson's Montreal branch (founded in 1975) and Walter Gordon's Canadian Institute for Economic Policy in 1979. Among movers in residence, the Institute for Intergovernmental Relations (1980) at Queen's and the Institute for Policy Analysis (1987) at the University of Toronto. In Quebec, especially since the Parti Québécois' election, it is a man academic who is not on call for a government composed largely of former professors. The 14-year-old, it has its own in-house think tank, L'Office de Planification et de Développement du Québec.

Across the country, an old order of analysis is giving way to a new form of advocacy. The Economic Council, Howe Research and the Institute foreign affairs orientate back free trade with the U.S. The Economic Council opposes it, calling for a policy of "technological investment." (Later) before the fray is Gordon's CIPR (wishes pledges of \$15 million

enough to affect the astronomical price of energy).

The losers will become increasingly militant as the hardship increases and the winners will continue to resist sharing their gains. Compromise will give way to coercion and political parties will find it increasingly difficult to find the safe house of the middle ground. The powerful few will take advantage of the current disenchantment of the majority with government to remove the constraints to the weak while securing their own. However, as the disparity between winners and losers as perceived is widened drastically, a seemingly racialist nationalism will have increased voter appeal. The survival of the species through distribution battle will be compounded because it will involve not only winners and losers as individuals and pressure groups, but also provincial governments. The trend toward the economic balkanization of Canada will continue for about half the decade. The survival of the species will be second. Douglas G. Hart, research associate, Institute for Policy Analysis.

over the years), whose first president was John Shepherd, former executive director of the Science Council. Gordon aims to counter "contaminated" thinking by the likes of Howe Research and Harris that integration of the two economies will ultimately lead to political union.

Another entry in the dance of the disintegrator is the Fraser Institute, an unbalanced and aggressive conduit for unbridled conservative economic ideas. In its 10 years, it has received more than 100,000 copies of 18 tracts, three of which have become Canadian (10,000) export best sellers. The Institute started in what B.C. businessmen regarded as the depths of the "statist" days of 1957 government under Premier Bennett. It was founded by a group of Canadian businessmen including former giant MacMillan-Bloedel. The annual budget now is \$300,000, supported by 390 individuals (1986) and corporate (up to 15,000) members, including Canadian, Pacific, General Motors and Power Corporation. Fortunes have risen along with the popularity of neo-conservatism—"Just liberals who've been mugged by reality," says director Michael Walker, 34, a Newfoundland native who once was a federal bureaucrat. He brags that the institute's 160 high-income status puts it dangerously close to the mainstream. Walker nonetheless has success, even if his books sell at Mac's Milk stores. He was one of 46 experts convened on the December budget by Prime Minister John Crosbie—along with Carl Rogg.

Begle's \$200,000-a-year Howe Re-

'It's too late to muddle through'

Canada is too small a factor in the highly integrated world political and economic system for our efforts to have even a marginal impact on that system. However, we do have the potential to do significantly better than the average performance among the various nations of the world. If we do not do so in the 1980s, the dilemma must be placed on ourselves. The specific challenges that must be addressed in the 1980s have become depressingly obvious—the securing of adequate energy supplies at reasonable cost to fuel



Photo by [illegible]

economic growth, the restoration of greater stability in the overall level of prices, the provision of a further deflation of the price mechanism that characterizes the world economic system in the 1980s, and the sorting out of the popular roles of the government and the private sectors in our complex contemporary society. The 1970s were a treatment to Murphy's Law—anything that could have gone wrong, did—for three principal reasons. First there is no effective mechanism to coordinate national policy responses to international problems. Second, government has failed to become a major part of the solution. (A succession of national imperatives between the federal and provincial governments and among various

government departments have produced endless committees.) Third, democracies can only function on a national basis if individuals assume their responsibilities as citizens and carry them out. The citizens I did not do so have become legion with the result that even manageable burdens are quickly passed along to someone else to bear.

These are the big issues for the 1980s. Their resolution requires pragmatic, intelligent leadership, hard work and a renewed awareness of the importance of co-operation in the face of a shared plight. The Canadian government for failing in its ability to muddle through is unlikely to survive as well as the 1980s. Carl C. Begle, president, C.D. Howe Research Institute.

'All parties will shift right'

It should be clear that there are no experts on the future—there cannot be until the future does not exist. In the final analysis, predicting the future is guessing, and the decade of the '70s should have made us humble about our ability to guess correctly. Nevertheless, certain broad trends can be discerned even if the specific products of their conjunction cannot.

Steady (slow) growth will characterize economic development over much of the decade. There will be a constant high risk of inflation but little convincing reason to perceive an inflationary energy and monetary shortage that the future decade will be the best of Canada's chances to grow the money to satisfy wage and price advances which the shortages inspire.

As the Baby Boom ages, an older population will have less need of education facilities of the sort we now have but more need of retirement and "grey elite" services and concerned about stability, predictability and

and security and more likely to change religion and uncertainty. Labor shortages will become increasingly common as labor force growth falls from three per cent to close to one per cent. The conjunction of these shortages and the energy construction boom will produce unprecedented

pressure for a resolution of antagonistic positions and more success by work teams from the Republic of Care.

An aging population will be more conservative and this will be reflected in the patterns of successful political parties. The battle against inflation will become the political issue defining during the latter half of the decade with some success.

The 1980s will bring the resolution of some of the uncertainties of the 1970s. Claude Paré will oust René Lévesque and Joe Clark will preside. The 1980s will be remembered as the decade during which the political left succumbed. All parties will shift to the right to appear to a complexion that has had an influential release freely based on impact with reality.

Viewed from the perspective of 1980, the 80s will be seen as a return to normalcy. It will be evident that the 60s and 70s were abnormal—yet aberration which won't be repeated. The jarring process of adjusting life honestly will have the singular value of producing one of the more interesting decades of the century.

Michael L. Wolfson, chairman
of the Fraser Institute



Howe is a paying member of the board, along with the Economic Council, the Revenue Council, the Fraser Institute, IIRF and more than 500 other companies, government agencies—including the Privy Council Office (PCO)—and unions. The reason is that the board's regular economic forecasts are top-notch—so good that Clark believes in their projections. And will be right, since one of his favorite economists, economic development czar Bob de Cotol, was past president of the board.

Further from the political war is Richard Simons, 36, a prolific writer and editor (*West Canada Post*) on constitutional questions. His tax, \$100,000 Institute for Intergovernmental Relations at Queen's is actually a gathering point, with its own five publications, distribute, for a number of the university's constitutional specialists, including Ed Black, the first director of the Taras federal research office, John Stoddart, the elections specialist recently appointed by Clark as chairman of the CRTC constitutional law expert William Lederman, who opposed the Trudeau government's constitutional reforms before a parliamentary committee, and political scientists Peter Leslie and William Irvine. The coalition of scholars has promoted and popularized such notions as proportional representation, reform of the Senate as "House of the Provinces" and decentralizing power to the provin-

ces. In Opposition the Conservatives' farthest west of their constitutional policy in the laboratory at Queen's. The main reason was the receptive response from the local MP in Kingston, Flora MacDonald, who has lectured in the Queen's department of political studies.

The Institute for Research on Public Policy is in a class by itself, owing mainly to its rocky first five years and a recent revival effort by a back-room high-wire artist. Back in 1972 the Trudeau government ordered IIRF—so did principal architect Ben Riddie, a former Imperial Oil vice-president, Clerk of House member and now a Tory MP from Toronto—as an independent "breakthrough North." That never worked, as IIRF struggled for money and produced only two marginal studies by 1977. Enter Michael Kirby, 36, a systems man and a political operator off the staff of Pierre Trudeau's PMO in the manner of a party bossman, Kirby took over government and corporate suits for cash and now runs a \$15-million bank account. Since Kirby took over, IIRF has published 25 books and is quietly moving its headquarters nearer federal decision-makers in Ottawa, while retaining shops in Halifax and Montreal. Kirby also has his eye on a Calgary branch. It is difficult in Ottawa to find people who have actually read IIRF's output, or who take it seriously. "I wouldn't be at all surprised about that," says the unfappable Kirby. "It's a slow process."

In fact, the record of government's in-

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'Our future's in bugs and chips'

In microbiology and microelectronics, Canada faces two major technological opportunities in the 1990s: ignoring them could mean increased unemployment and a reduced standard of living for all Canadians.

Research with ways of producing bugs, or molecules designed to perform specific industrial functions, has been going on at an increasing pace in many countries. The pharmaceutical industry is the most prolific user of these techniques. Almost all deficiencies are now produced by biotechnology, and more engineers have been used in the manufacture of vitamins and steroids, organic acids, enzymes and vaccines. In the mining sector, bacteria are used to extract copper, nickel and more

recently, uranium. And in the food industry, protein-rich bacteria can now be cultured from petroleum substrates and then used as an excellent source of animal feed. Future use of microbial proteins for human consumption may, in the long term, substantially alter Canada's role in the world food market.

Chips (that is to say, integrated circuits which contain tens of thousands of transistors in the space of a few square millimetres of a single silicon wafer) have led to the development of microprocessors (miniature computers) which have already changed many of our habits of work and play. Their application to word processing will produce a fundamental change in the way Canadians will gather, organize and distribute information in the future. Analogous microprocessors are easy to use, because they can store, manipulate and communicate our thoughts and messages with in-



PHOTOGRAPH BY JIM HARRIS

stantaneous agility, and because their cost is falling at the same pace that technology is advancing, their processing is becoming our latest gathering industry and will underpin our post-industrial society. This innovation will lead to the appearance of a whole new generation of "serviceable" machines for home and office use, each capable of specific levels of self-completion and each a part of some larger network.

It would seem to make sense for Canada to provide incentives for our resource industries to adopt bugs and chips so that at least it won't be going to the heavens of wood and drawers of water as we are going to do a smarter and cheaper and more profitable than anyone else in the world.

Michael J. L. Kirby, president, Institute for Research on Public Policy

their Jim Griffin, "I'm not contrasted to take advice." Flato would have understood. As revealed in his Seventh Lecture, Dr. Griffin proved totally incapable of listening and the Syracuse trip was a complete bust. But it made for a great story.

With files from Thomas Hodgkins, Maurice Plessy and David Thomas



PHOTOGRAPH BY JIM HARRIS

power to the West. Immigrants, suburbs and increasingly distant Ontario (and Quebec) and claims an embarrassing burden on our ability to reduce regional disparities. Now of wealth in Atlantic Canada would quickly lead to a reaction of federal centralism and no doubt to a strong independence movement in Newfoundland.

Canadians, in the 80s are faced with some broad choices for their federal system.

'More power to the provinces'

Writing in 1950, the student of Canadian federalism might confidently have predicted that Canada's "most important test of growth" would have been the growth of federal power, and not provincial power. In 1950, one is tempted to predict the opposite: that we are moving toward a Canada in which the provinces are the dominant governments. Ottawa is increasingly weak and ineffective, and the national interest consists of little more than the lowest common denominator of the vested provincial interests, viewed at not in a federal Parliament, but through self-interest in provincial legislatures.

The heightened conflict between language groups, regions and governments which characterized the 70s will persist into the 80s. So will our inability to agree on a federal constitution which will reflect a common agreement on the kind of federal system we want. The shift of economic

We could continue, the trend toward provincialism, reducing Ottawa to the role of mediator between competing regional groups, and making the federal government a mere body.

We could try to maintain federal primacy while simultaneously reforming the courts and parliamentary system to make Ottawa more representative of regional interests, more able to work out compromise between them. There remains much support for this alternative.

We could try to move to the classical model of federalism, by restoring clearly what responsibilities should be federal and what provincial.

We are far from consensus on any of these. The trend today is toward a strengthening of provincialism, but the pendulum has swung before. The observer in 1950 might find the situation similar to 1920 as writing as we have found in the one who wrote in 1950.

Richard Simons, director, Institute for Intergovernmental Relations, Queen's University

A sop to the poor fan

Can't make the game? They'll send it to you

By Ken Asquith

George Orwell wrote that by 1984 we would be reconstituting in "newspeak." He missed the mark for the world of sport. Amid the cheers and jeers, the sports establishment in the 1980s will be speaking even more voraciously an age-old language—"money talk."

In the 70s, sports (fighting, margins, team outspending, strikes, boycotts and free-agency secured as much and attracted more attention than the action on the fields, diamonds, courts and rinks. All the while the paying public was "ignored, duped and exploited," says Peter Greenstein of Washington, executive director of NAS (National Association of Sports Trainers) to Advance the Status of Sports. The magazine that devoted big-league sports in the last decade will "talk" even louder in the '80s. Only time will tell how long and how much the fan will be willing to pay.

Professional sport is first and foremost a business, inevitably insensitive and expensive. Because of the costs (the average annual budget for a Canadian Football League team is \$2.5 million) and the worldwide economic pressures that will inflame them, the 1980s will witness a further "corporatization of sport." Already Gulf & Western Industries (the New York Yankees and Kansas City's Madison Square Garden, Baltimore Orioles (the St. Louis Blues), Labatt's Breweries and the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce (the Toronto Blue Jays), Molson's Breweries (the Montreal Canadiens), Caring O'Brien Limited (the Quebec Nordiques) and the Toronto Argonauts) enjoy the tax and public relations advantages of playing games, and doubtless their losses will not be lost on others. And with the "taxing" combination of the \$1-million-per-year salary barrier, the threats and fruits of corporate bookkeeping will not be lost on the boys of summer, fall and winter.

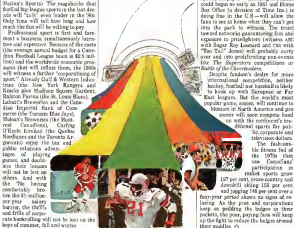
Joe "Ignored, duped and exploited" Fan will look fondly back on the days when \$35 could buy a ticket to a mediocre hockey game, and what ticket stub he on afford will be increasingly scarce in the 1980s. Already companies buy up 70 per cent of baseball's season tickets, and fully one-third of all pro sports seats. In the park or arena the non-conscience fan can look up at second prices at \$500,000 a ticket, public relations scam—the broadcast, placed in, ordered and intended TV lounge. At 1979 prices these weather and ten heavens go for \$40,000 a baseball season.

In Toronto and \$25,000 for baseball and football in Montreal. In Dallas, Texas \$100,000 a lounge were originally sold outright at \$50,000 and now the mere lounge are returned to be valued at \$300,000.

A different kind of money—TV bucks—may speak up for fans. A Miami TV station's purchase in late 1979 of 128 seats for a National Football League Dolphins game so that it could be televised locally heralded a break for the exploited fan. Much to the disgust of "football widows" of the Western world, already gifted widows will carry more legitimate and pseudo sports, but pay-TV—broadcasting in Canada could begin as early as 1981 and Home Box Office (a division of Time Inc.) is doing fine in the U.S.—will allow the fans to see at home what they can't get into the park to witness. The trend toward network guaranteeing fees and exposure to nightclubs (witness ABC's Super Bowl Leonard and two with "The Tall" Jones) will probably carry over and into proliferating non-events like *The Superstars* competition or *Battle of the Cheerleaders*.

Despite fanatics' desire for more international competition, neither hockey, football nor basketball will look up with European or Far East leagues. But the world's most popular game, soccer, will continue to blossom in North America and pro soccer will soon compete head-on with the continent's traditional sports for public attention.

In corporate and television dollars. The fashionable fitness fad of the 1970s that saw the continent's participation in racket sports grew 197 per cent, cross-country and downhill skiing 153 per cent and jogging 148 per cent over a four-year period shows no signs of slowing. As the pros and corporations keep on peddling the badge in their pockets, the poor, paying fans will keep up the fight to reduce the badge around their middle.



Taking healing beyond its addiction to drugs

*The New Doctor would help people
change the way they live*

By Sidney Katz

As we enter the '80s, the physician "hasn't changed itself" has particular agency. The healing process is suffering with a pervasive malaise which demands better, corrective treatment. The most visible symptom is the pillaging out of health care in Ontario, for example, in the past five

years, the cost of operating the health insurance program has risen from \$6.5 billion to \$4.2 billion. It will reach \$11 billion by 1984, according to some estimates, and the same trend is apparent in the other provinces. But while an astronomical sum of money has been spent on health plans, the health of Can-

adians does not seem to have improved appreciably.

There's widespread discontent among the consumers of medical services. Many patients feel that doctors don't take the time to get to the root of the problem. Instead, they tend to slap patients off with a prescription for a drug which will mask discomfort, be it physical or emotional. Besides, signs are beginning to show of the existence of a 20th-century version of the medical plague—iatrogenic, or "doctor-caused." Diseases, the result of prescribing too many drugs, performing unnecessary surgery, and other sundry medical acts of omission or commission.

A logical place to begin the reconstruction of health services in the 1980s would be in the medical schools. Emphasis will have to be shifted to training doctors to prevent disease, rather than merely treating it. The chief killers to look, in order of importance, are diseases of the heart and blood vessels, cancer, accidents and respiratory ailments. These conditions all have one thing in common to a significant extent: they are self-inflicted. They are the end product of smoking and drinking too much, poor nutritional habits, insufficient physical exercise and unrelieved stress. The New Doctor, therefore, should be equipped to help people change the way they live and thereby prevent disease before it happens.

When the patient makes his first visit, the New Doctor will spend an hour or two trying to understand the origin of the patient's symptoms, rather than hastily treating the symptoms themselves. He knows that 50 per cent of the people who walk into his office complain about such discomforts as fatigue, depression, insomnia, "boredom," skin disorders and an assortment of aches and pains. Nearly all of these discomforts stem from bad living habits and/or unbalanced. The patient may be under stress because of an abusive or insensitive spouse, a boring job, a dietetic bias, interfering in-laws, unmanageable children, housing and money worries. These matters are translated into physical symptoms. The most common cause of pain is tension; the most common cause of fatigue is depression. In time, serious illness will result if the stress is not alleviated.

Once he pinpoints the cause (or causes) of the patient's symptoms, the New Doctor will be selective in his approach to treatment. Depending on his previous experience, he may use one or several of the following forms of therapy: meditation, psychotherapy, acupuncture, special diets and exercises, hypnotherapy, group therapy, relaxa-

tion, and imaginative techniques akin to chiropractic.

Traditionally, the physician has been regarded as the dominant factor in medicine, while the patient played a passive, dependent role. In the future, the doctor and his "client" will form an equal partnership to tackle the patient's health problems. The doctor makes his skills available; the patient is responsible for using them. Of course, medical schools will have to revise their admission policies in order to select doctors who will feel comfortable in this egalitarian relationship. Admission committees have tended to favour applicants who were compulsive over-achievers, scored high marks in the sciences and had served for a high position overseas. The New Doctor should be a warm, empathetic person who has a real interest in people.

The legacy of the surgeon will pass. Numerous studies have confirmed that a substantial proportion of surgery now being performed is unnecessary, especially the tonsillectomy, hysterectomy, craniotomy, caesarean section and gallbladder removal. It's likely that surgery will cease to exist as a private practice—all surgery will be performed in accredited hospitals by highly skilled, salaried surgeons. This arrangement is recommended because it's believed that too many operations are motivated by profit, not medical need. As one observer puts it: "Every time a surgeon is faced with a decision to operate, he's motivated by a conflict of interest. If he operates, he makes \$500; if he doesn't, he makes nothing." Indeed, it's likely that, in the future, all physicians, too, will work for a salary.

In the interests of efficiency and economy, the New Medicine will make greater use of highly trained personnel. Nurse-practitioners (i.e. registered nurses with extra training) can competently perform many of the physician's traditional tasks. They can take medical histories, conduct a physical examination, deliver babies and provide 75 per cent of all care required by children. Physiotherapists, nutritionists, podiatrists and medical and psychoactive social workers will all play a greater role in part of the health team.

In the days ahead, as Canada enters the '80s, it's inevitable that business and governments will insist on a stronger voice in deciding how doctors should be trained, what kind of medicine they should practice, how they should be paid, and to what extent auxiliary medical personnel should be permitted to share the doctor's traditional responsibilities. A growing number of citizens have come to believe that, in particular, the application on war and peace. "Our health is too important to be left in the hands of the doctors." ◇

All they're still asking is give peace a chance

*How do tough guys and madmen fit into the
nuclear balance of terror?*

By André McNicoll

and they shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks: nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war anymore. —Micah 4:3

There are Canadians who view the '80s with anxiety bordering on panic. That peace throughout the world seems as unobtainable as ever and that the conventional approach of its peacekeeping role convert them of the non-memorability of a nuclear holocaust. But those who defend the "business of peace," the only intelligent strategy to pursue—and they include the people who run the Canadian defence establishment from the observatory in the 80-90s—see the armed forces—argue that nuclear deterrence has worked marvelously for more than 30 years. Nuclear physics

has been a profound change in thinking in Ottawa, as Kenneth Adair and DeLoise, leave the Bush estate of 1956 and Lord Pearson's receipt of the Nobel Peace Prize, an achievement that made Canadians take note of the critical international role their country was playing. It seemed then that Canada had a global mission. But by 1970 the pursuit of international roles such as

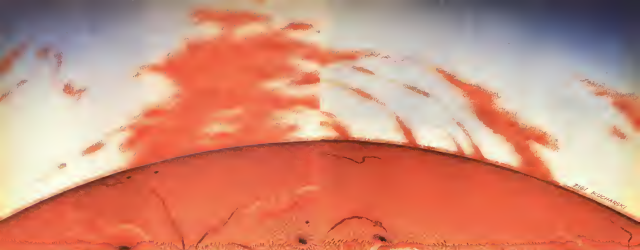
"helpful fixing" is disquieting to citizens between other countries was rejected in favour of greater concern for the national interest—which was mirrored in a growing pre-occupation with economic growth.

Before the defeat of the Tory government in December 1980, Defence Minister McKenna and External Affairs Minister Flora MacDonald said they did not plan policy reversals until late in 1980

but regardless of which party won the October election, there is little reason to expect a major policy change. "The balance of nuclear terror works," said McKenna. "If we had only conventional weapons World War III would have broken out a long time ago." What particularly irritates those who see such a defence posture as unacceptably hawkish is that, despite an export policy that prohibits sales to areas of conflict, Canada still manages to sell about \$500 million a year in defence-related products, including \$170 million worth of arms to the Third World between 1970 and 1975. Since 1980, some 600 Canadian companies have done about \$6 billion worth of business in defence products.

Along with a narrowing of the Canadian perspective on world affairs, a great deal has been asked in recent years from peace researchers and disarmament advocates. For instance, the Canadian Peace Research Institute, born with a lot of fanfare in 1963, has not launched a national campaign since





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Today, a lot of energy is going into exploring new sources of electricity.

No sooner did the world feel the energy crunch than a lot of human effort focused on practical alternatives to replace dwindling oil and gas. In Ontario, water, coal, and uranium promise us a long-term supply of electricity but they cannot meet our needs forever. So we are interested in other sources of energy.

Using the power of the wind has been a possibility since the first sail was invented. Yet the technology to store its energy for large-scale use continues to elude the scientists.

Tidal power is an attractive alternative resource but few sites around the world are suitable. Ontario, for instance, is too far inland.

Geothermal energy - tapping the heat of natural steam or hot water reservoirs or of the earth's inner core - is so far only practical where there are natural steamfields such as

the Geysers in California. Even with Canada's intensified geothermal investigations, there's a long way to go before geothermal power can contribute substantially to our electricity.

Fusion, which joins nuclei rather than splitting them, offers the world another energy opportunity. However, fusion is still experimental.

The greatest immediate potential of solar energy is in providing auxiliary space and water heating. Large scale generation of electricity for industry, especially in northern climates could be decades away.

Energy from forest, industrial and animal waste is emerging as a promising source of auxiliary power. A program is underway to determine how energy from waste can best support our resources.

Ontario's remaining water resources are

being investigated and will be used where it is economic to do so.

The increased use of coal for electricity is also being considered, but it has to be imported or transported long distances which is costly.

Those are some of the key alternative sources of energy being studied to provide practical power for the future.

In the meantime, a continuous supply of electricity is essential to keep our economy healthy and to maintain our way of life. That's why for the past 20 years, Ontario Hydro has invested in nuclear power.

Fortunately, Ontario is rich in natural uranium. And Ontario Hydro has the expertise to turn it into electricity. Today, nuclear power generates almost a third of our electricity. By 1990, it could provide as much as half.

Ontario's natural uranium helps free our production of electricity from the instability of imported fuel supplies. And because the cost of electricity from Ontario's nuclear generating stations is about 40% less than electricity from fossil fuels, it helps keep our rates among the lowest in the world.

When other practical and affordable energy sources are developed, we'll be making the best use of them. Nuclear energy from Ontario's uranium may not be the final answer. But it is an important bridge in time, providing much of the electricity which is so vital to our economy.

ontario hydro

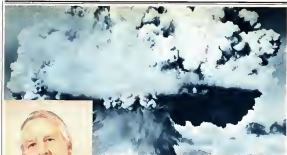


Electricity - when you need it, we're there.

A fuel-less paradise

Energy, or lack of it, will dominate design

By Helen Henderson



Geoffrey Pearson and the '80s
machroom nightmare: a profound
change in thinking since Letter

1982 President Norman Atkin, however, signals that the committee, which is funded independently, has gained visibility in audience circles. His book *1982*, an account of the findings of a "premise computer model of violence," concludes that if current trends continue there is a "high probability of a nuclear catastrophe by 1989. To Atkin and other peace researchers, especially Rene Regier and Murray Thomson who was Project Poughkeepsie, a highly regarded association of church and other organizations concerned with diverting resources from the arms race to international development, it is clear what Canada's strategy in the years ahead should be: to push other nations to reduce their reliance and spending on weapons; and to convert the military/industrial apparatus to meet civilian needs and reduce the poverty gap among nations. "Canada's arms bar-

ness is without redeeming virtues," says Regier. "All one can ask is that Canadian diplomatic endeavor be on the side that searches for alternatives, rather than the side that cynically exploits the present system of violence and counter-violence for short-term economic benefit."

This approach is echoed by former NDP defense critic Andrew Brewin as well as the World Federation of Canada in a program called Operation Dismantle the group proposes a global referendum in which every UN member state would organize a national vote on its attitudes on disarmament. So far, 39 Canadian municipal councils, the Canadian Labour Congress and church and student groups have endorsed the idea. But Director James Stark is bitter and says he was "shocked by the Canadian government." After Stark spent three months and \$10,000 at UN headquarters in New York last year proving that a Canadian-subsidized resolution on a world referendum would pass, Flora MacDonald wrote to him saying, "It is not Canadian practice to hold referenda on public issues."

There is no real communication, then, between disarmament advocates and the defense department. The military, which has no ongoing research into alternatives to deterrence, sends to peace groups such as the Canadian Peace Research Institute as—in the words of the group's Lindsay—"current, do-gooder, cutting research on anybody in uniform." And the TS General Assembly, he says, is considered an organization dominated by "militaristic squabbles." But there is one man in the middle. Faced with the difficult task of bridging the growing gap between advocates of

disarmament and the military is Geoffrey Pearson, son of the former prime minister. In 1978 then external affairs minister Don Jamieson set up an office for disarmament and arms control headed by Pearson, a man who believes the threat of deterrence is gravely flawed. "It doesn't account for the actions of the tough guy, a madman willing to blow, scolden, or far technology change." Atkin calls Pearson's \$100,000 operating budget—the only government money being spent on alternatives to deterrence—a "mockery," but Pearson doesn't seem to mind. He's a practical man and readily admits there are no easy solutions, that disarmament is not the only direction to take, and that it would be unwise to "pursue a particular point of view." He thinks Canada should work mainly toward strengthening international institutions, so that they can arbitrate conflicts. As well, he recommends that the UN increase the number of seats on the Security Council, that the General Assembly be given decision-making power, and that Canada allocate 0.7 per cent of the GNP for official development assistance.

Meanwhile, most Canadian military analysts are convinced that the Soviet's military strength will peak around 1985, tempting them to push hard to place like the Middle East and Africa and giving Canada little alternative except to arm, side with the US and take on NATO. Pearson has a tough job ahead of him in the '80s, a decade that may well see Canadians decide whether they will be, in the words of former CMC Radio Washington correspondent James M. Mundy, a "peacekeeper or powder-monkey." ☐

A s the "70s disordered energy growth and small cars, a whole generation of Canadians turned from conspicuous consumption to conspicuous thrift. Their jeans were pre-faded, their consciousness raised as their consciences pricked, their lives re-organized. And, so they plunged into the '80s, the very change of their lives and cities is beginning to reflect their newfound consciousness.

In architectural terms conspicuous thrift means no more towering monuments to cheap energy, but rather a conscious effort to conserve and renovate. It means energy waste in homes or workplaces will be socially as well as financially unacceptable. And it means that this decade in architecture is going to produce some dramatic changes in thinking, if not looks. Says Toronto architect Macy Dubois: "We'll be shocked of what we built in the '60s and '70s."

Energy, or rather the lack of it, will dominate design over the next 10 years: that vision of solar collectors or other high-profile, high-tech technology are far from the mark. Instead, the '80s will see the perfection of the so-called passive approach to solar energy—and passive solar energy is really just fancy jargon for smart design.

In Canadian cities—subject to the vagaries of extreme heat and cold—long, tall and narrow will be out. New buildings will be more compact, minimizing the expense of energy-hungry perimeter. If buildings are big enough, they'll

probably be heated and cooled by energy from human bodies, office equipment and lights. (Gulf Canada's office building in Calgary and Ontario Hydro's headquarters in Toronto, neither of which has a furnace, are already testing this principle.) Windows—triple-glazed to the north, clear to the south and reflective to the east and west—will maximize sunlight in winter, minimize it in summer. Proper use of windows, or of glazed-in courtyards, also will minimize the need for energy-intensive artificial lighting. (A Dallas-designed conversion of Canada's banking in Toronto's borough of North York, heralded as a sign of the future, already uses most of these concepts.)

Alongside the new, the old will continue to flourish as architects and developers renovate recent warehouses into unified office and living space. A product of the '70s, the renovation trend is likely to persist as long as the supply of older buildings with renovation potential holds out. But that other '70s trend, passionately constructing "old" facades on new buildings, may recede to economics. It simply is a waste of money and expensive money at that, says Dubois.

In living space, architects predict some dramatic changes in thinking. As the post-war baby-boom generation ap-

proaches middle age, its penchant for small families and career-oriented relationships—coupled with the high cost of commuting long distances—is going to lead people "back to urbanism and away from suburbia," says John Hux, a Toronto architect. Hux, who was in the forefront of the '70s trend toward residential solar collectors, now emphasizes his and others' conversion to passive solar. His own home is a "thermal house" with a double shell, requiring only a small, trailer-sized propane heater to warm 2,000 square feet. If technology is not going to play a noncommittal role in what is soon to be architecture for the '80s, however, it probably is going to have a profound influence on what is unseen. Rayman, president of the Ontario Association of Architects, predicts that maintenance by computers, already affordable for large buildings, is going to play an increasing role in the residential market.

Important though technology and demography may be, still it is energy that will play the commanding role in the design of urban landscapes. "Conservation is going to become mandatory," says Michael Miller, architect and an early consultant of Engineering International Ltd. of Toronto. So energy-conscious will the '80s be that architects may have to show the municipality a budget of the energy a building is likely to consume in its lifetime. "And if a building exceeds certain limits, there won't be approval to build it." ☐



Dubois' government building
in North York, exterior and
interior: we'll be subdued

The Thermostat Look

'When times get tough, colors get brighter'

By Lawrence O'Toole

Fashion in the '80s will—and one man's feel of the crystal ball is as good as another's—be a function of finance, or lack thereof. *Seniors of Vogue* or *Graffiti* Quarterly will be wise to have on hand John Galiano's latest masterstroke on the precarious pendulum of the times. Allowing great leverage to the vagaries of the future, it may be possible to see the stylized elf and cuncti take up where the Nehru suit left off, and the business fashion industry corner the market with its stop-and-go and chic shadows. And while such small problems may be interesting, amusing and/or a trifle unsettling, the fact remains that money will determine, more than ever before, the direction fashions will take. According to many Canadian designers—not to mention common sense—dress in the '80s will be conservative, calculated, bright but muted, comfortable and relaxed and, in northern North America, tending to warmth.

Vision of the future have always indulged themselves in the fantastic and far-out, which has more to do with visionary literature (*Brave New World*) and entertainment (*Back to the Future*) than practical matters. Leo Chavaler, Canada's most successful designer, makes a salient point that, with one of the glitzy space suits from Starship Enterprise, going to the bathroom can require as much effort as moving apartments. Kottler, says Chavaler, will be the fabric of the '80s. "When public buildings and homes are required to lower their temperatures, warmer and quilted clothes will be a necessity. And because of economics, people will be paying more and buying less. And when times get tough, colors get brighter."

"People will rely on the basics," says

Yanovser designer Jill Holliday. "Styles will be simpler, they'll have to be to cut costs." Simon Chung of Montreal sees clothes becoming an investment. "People will be cautious, selective and go more toward the classic look. We'll have to realize why we buy clothing: is it comfortable, is it wearable?" Metaphorically and perhaps even spiritually speaking, the '80s will be the decade of the sensible shoe. Harsh economic realities and austerity, conservative thoughts will make it difficult for fantasy to have an edge in as practical a matter as dress. The extravagantly calculated eccentricity of New Wave couture could become the dinosaur that Mary Quant and Carnaby Street now are. Instead of the op-art diversions of the mid-'60s and the medieval motif of the late '70s, people will, as Toronto designer Pat McDonagh said, "look for that one really good jacket."

It all sounds as exciting as Marie Bouché's wardrobe, and it means

that designers catering to the mid-price market face one of the biggest challenges ever. Some designers, such as Chung, claim that women's fashions will lend the way, while others say the price is going sky-high. Man-made threads such as polyester and acrylic cost less and will likely be used more extensively. As always, happily, there's the halcyon time of design, and the only hope for physicians and fantasy, as ever, and not so happily, Yves Saint Laurent will be creating for gargantuan incomes and Karl Lagerfeld will still be strutting for the jaded.

It has been women's fashions that has, by the nature imposed upon it by historical definition, embraced change. As a newsworthy and social phenomenon it has always depended upon change for its livelihood. But men's fashions, which only became interesting in the '70s usually through the rising and eye-catching influence of the gay subculture, will probably experience a more strident growth than women's. The entire cycle of the century that women's clothing has already covered several times hasn't really even begun to be investigated by men. Following the loose, draped and relaxed look that arrived in the '70s via American sportswear designers such as Calvin Klein and Ralph Lauren, men may well find themselves fitted into the '80s—with mod-

ifications. Trousers will be wide, loose, with slanted pockets at the front, and maybe a ready-made belt. Girdled for such a long time at the neck, wrist and thigh, men may choose to eliminate the flapping appendages of ties, collars and lapels.

Sporting what Bonart and Alan Ladd wore, the '80s suit, with little time for the frivols and with little historical inclination for the same, will return to the basics—as laid-back as the basics can be and with a lot more color thrown in for stimulation. The '80s look is flexible enough to be fitted to all shapes, just as the American designer sportswear of the past few years for both men and women took flight because of its flexibility. (Most designers agree that the U.S. will lead fashion in the '80s, but at the same time express greater doubts for the cold, uncluttered and durable look and feel of current Italian designs.) Due to durability, the far east, though costly, will be a desirable, proven item. The worth of the mark still holds its allure. The fash that young men proclaim their mothers, they'll keep for themselves. But not everyone will be able to afford one. Seeing that, high-class designers have already

rushed into the fray with imitation fur, which has the triple advantage of looking like the real thing and destroying both cost and time at the same time. Leo Chavaler says that Canada, as a matter of pride, will never generate fur. Pride, often, especially in the realm of fashion, is what you have when you have nothing else.

Another Montreal designer, Mariella Fleury, agrees that the '80s could be a reference point for men, but for women it will be "back into the '60s." As women, post-liberation, turn more and more toward androgyny professionally, it won't be surprising to see a less formalized '80s suit with a more curvilinear line and masculine coloring.

The picture, which may not be as grim as it's painted, looks like this: ready-to-wear, very functional, colorfully classic, neo-uniform, shorn of wasted fabric and confusing ornamentation, minimalist lines for the most part, nondescript, simple and possibly elegant, and above all an investment. Designers, particularly the higher priced houses, may find themselves ethically up-in-arms, and with no choice in the matter.

Oscar Wilde once wrote that one must either wear a work of art or be one. If such is the case, a lot of people may have to get their acts together for the '80s. ☐



Mariella Fleury



Warm thoughts for the '80s from designers Fleury (far left), Holliday (left) and Chavaler; the '80s look in its prime (middle left) and the Princess Elizabeth as '70s woman: a practical mix of 'Vogue' and Galiano



Pop Music
in the '80s



Riding the New Wave

Move over, Bee Gees, the Talking Heads have arrived

By David Livingstone

Now that *Women's Day* magazine is telling readers how to ride lights, aluminum foil and some Bally (Champion) King records can unleash disco magic in the family room, it would be safe to assume that disco is dead. So what if The Village People consider themselves ready for the '80s? They're scheduled to make their movie debut under the direction of Nancy Walker, Rhode's mother. That's how much they know. The cheerfulness and optimism that once accompanied for disco's appeal now seem stifled, even stifled.

During the last months of 1979, record companies were selling changes in the air. Encouraged by Michael Rude, The Cars and The Knack, they made the obvious decision and decided the marketplace was ready for New Wave. Trying to keep track of new releases was like speed-reading a child's dictionary. The Beat, The Brakes, The Imamat, The Korgis, The Moxies, The Records, The Rits and The Sports. Whether made desperate by or just ignoring the renewed romance, the industry went on a spree and launched the first commercial trend of the '80s.

It's depressing to think of the future of music as nothing but a series of fundamentally rewarding calculations. But grow to such a transparent science is



Talking Heads David Byrne and Martin Wozniak: Tom Petty (twice) cooing up, the 'Saturday Night Fever' of punk

taken a ribbing not only from New Wave groups but from Randy Newman, Supertramp and Bob Dylan, each of whom, in separate ways, has recently warned of spiritual decay in age lines.

Pop music's political conscience also shows signs of reawakening in the '80s. Just when it seemed that the hard-edged realism of the Mark and the romantic naturalism of the West had parted ways for good, Bruce Springsteen and Jackson Browne end up doing a duet, just two more Mainlanders United for Safe Kountry. In fact, the anti-rock environment of others such as Bonnie Raitt and Crosby, Stills and Nash may give California that shot of specificity that could save it from becoming a terminal source of jokes about jerrits, head it and Linda Ronstadt.

Disco, despite much catchy electronic technique that made Giorgio Moroder seem as good a producer as Brian Auger, has failed miserably at being romantic. Although it did provide exposure for some talent that deserved it, disco was lost for songs that listed an identity and took a second to forget. What seemingly to happen is that black performers, like whites just before them, will mollify the riches of their '80s heritages, and stir up a soul revival. Bonnie Pointer has shown the good sense to do versions of old Motown hits and at New York's Mudd Club, considered by some to be a successor to Studio 54, they're playing Wilson Pickett.

Pop music in the '80s will not be so cerebral and well-measured that people won't want to dance. Already a new label has been coined—disco-oriented rock. Across the country people are just waiting for the first DGE discs to open in their towns so they can get out on the floor and jerk while David Byrne of Talking Heads sings "there's a party in my mind." ☐

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A question of oil

The focus is on political stability
around the Persian Gulf

The thesis that the United States is experiencing a decline in economic and military power may be trendy, says George Ball, but it is not really accurate. During Ball's US undersecretary of state from 1961 to 1969, one of his "worst" days in the distribution of power, was in which the U.S. at least is faring better than the Soviet Union. Now 70, Ball, who was one of the Johnson administration's most persistent external critics of the Vietnam War, has a reputation as an astute and forthright critic of U.S. foreign policy. He spoke to Maclean's New York bureau chief Rita Christopher about international prospects in the '80s.

Maclean's: What do you see as the main source of international conflict in the '80s decade?

Ball: It's obvious the whole question of competition for a waning resource, oil, will be at the very centre of much of what goes on. In addition to the problems it puts on the Western democracies, oil will, I think, exert more of a major role in United States-Soviet relations. The Soviet Union has petroleum resources but according to experts, they have not been able to exploit them to the fullest. Geographically, I think the area around the Persian Gulf is absolutely crucial. We have the lifeline of the industrial world, oil, being funnelled up through a very narrow body of water. And when you look at the possibility for political instability there, to say nothing of the present very real instability in Iran, you'll see the potential for disruption of that oil flow. Turning to the rivalry between the Soviet Union and China, I think we'll see China move forward rather quickly, and I think that means increased competition with the Soviets. I don't mean to suggest, however, that the days of bipolar competition between the Soviet Union and the United States are over. When we turn to Southeast Asia, I think we could see increased three-way competition among the Soviet Union, the United States and China. I also see increased danger in the proliferation of nuclear weapons. Now we hear that Pakistan has a bomb. India has one and also the Israelis.



I would give the Khomenei regime 12 to 18 months at the very most

Maclean's: You suggested Iran hasn't improved more directly to the Arab-Israeli question.

Ball: I really consider that a part of the Persian Gulf question. It's more accurate to say the Israeli-Palestinian situation because that's what we're really talking about. I think if the United States continues to subsidize a situation where Israel engages in what amounts to creeping annexation of the West Bank, there is no sense to this.

Maclean's: You headed a special task force as Iran for President Carter last December, before the Shah's fall. Did you envisage the kind of situation we have now?

Ball: Well, it seemed obvious that the mullahs and the ayatollahs were not going to be able to rule the country for any

length of time. That's what we predicted and you already see a power struggle taking place. Khomenei's Islamic revolution, which wasn't really Islamic at all, simply used Islam to give legitimacy to anybody who had any kind of grip on the situation at the time. Now all these groups are competing for power and the present government, if that's what you can call it, cannot control the situation. I would give the Khomenei regime from 12 to 18 months at the very most.

Maclean's: Will Saudi Arabia be able to continue as the world's richest modern monarchy for another decade?

Ball: I don't think the Saudis will face Iran's kind of domestic eruption. Which isn't to say they don't face some very serious problems. The first of which is what is the position of an absolute monarchy in the 20th century? The problem of the Saudi monarchy are complicated by the immense size of the royal family. And there are other factors that the Saudis must give more thought to. There's the whole question of the labor force. There are only some five million Saudis, and they simply don't form a large enough labor force to conduct the economic life of the country. It's even less than that figure in reality, when you consider that half of the population are women and therefore barred from an active life at all. Privately the Saudis have admitted to us that this is a serious problem.

Maclean's: What will be the Third World's most severe problem?

Ball: Clearly demography. I mean, look at our own continent. You have Canada sitting alone the United States with a relatively small population and Mexico, on the other hand, with half its population under 15, I believe, and increasing at an absolutely astonishing rate. Until the Third World makes good a start on solving their population problems, I think it's unlikely they'll make much progress in economic and political areas.

Maclean's: Do you see increased terrorism on the world during the next decade?

Ball: Yes, I'm afraid I think there is the likelihood of putting a stop to that kind of activity. ☐

Regulatory rape

Or: Don't say we didn't warn you

By Barbara Amiel

At the beginning of December the Iranian hostage crisis was moving uncomfortably—and predictably—along. The United States had sent the wretched ex-attorney-general Ramsey Clark to negotiate with the ayatollah over while, as it was later revealed, Clark was advising Khomenei on a thousand and one good Western ways to use the shah. Like many other world events, the shah's fall was very keen on its legal system if it will bring us many more and not to harm when it means offering international law Canada had

overwhelming fear of the Russian. If we said "no" to this Russian power of advisors in Africa or that ex-attorney in Latin America, wouldn't we be bringing the world into nuclear war? Apparent to the shah's abandonment of the concept of areas designated as vital to our strategic interests. Consequently the map altered, the colors changed. The victory of Western civilization matched its shocking influence. In the face of naked brute power we turned—and called it GIM, or the Wheat Road to offer tribute. Today, our oil supply

(common sense) will be set aside as percentages of annually oriented people people with at least one mental handicap will be required for admission to Iraq, nuclear and political schools. Avoiding assault of legal and medical services (not to mention flying) will be a risky business, but it's one way to cut down on nuclear and legal aid costs.

Residence. The concentration of Canadians in such areas as Toronto, Vancouver and Calgary will be an extravagance we can no longer afford. The need to develop the North will become a matter of urgency. Tax penalties will make living in urban centres increasingly difficult. In the end, head taxes will need to be paid by the indigent on government assistance (who will be exempt) and the Reform Caucus of City Hall.

Justice. Since we will be unable to afford the benefits due to our pensioners, we will have to put off their retirement. This means younger people will not be promoted at the same rate as in the '70s nor will merit count for as much as length of service. Size of pension and number



Which is, of course, a classic case of making a straw as the road for a haystack. I should have understood that when it becomes necessary to

even out against barbarism officials, we are not far from barbarism ourselves anymore. Perhaps to avoid confusion, we need to announce we're against outside as well. Khomenei after all is a villain by association and not much trifier have we had one of these but at all of course the rest of the world, from the new newspaper-censorship "communistism" of Nicaragua to the oldest dictatorship, remains attached by Canada's new "non-neutral" moral stance. More importantly, since the domestic pocket of active countries are "other men business," we will continue to give aid and comfort to dictators through cash gifts, trade credits and loans—which in any business and the business of every Canadian. Cold comfort that out of these ideological international policies we will be forced into the most brutal domestic policies ourselves.

Ever since the Second World War our foreign policy has been informed by a

line from Venezuela to the Persian Gulf are imperiled. The "liberal" impulse that insisted on the evils of "intervention" will be the very impulse that forces us into lighting with atom bombs rather than tanks since our conventional forces have been left to rot. To avoid nuclear war we will have to give to blacks and minorities—if not consent. The result, the '80s look an area of rationing, controls and short supply. With a society such as ours, unable to anything but instant gratification combined with our carefully nurtured dependency on the state, we've got our backs up for the regulatory rape of the '80s.

Education. Enforced learning will be the threat of the '80s educational policy. Students will be sent to technical or vocational schools according to the personal job requirements of the state. Group quotas will rule. In the name of human rights, all human rights for

of grey lines will again be revealed. (This reasoning based on strict capitalism, rather than the more humane prior rationing will require everyone to relocate close to where they work or submit to the dreadful herding of mass transit. Individuals will be allotted two travel tickets per day and two airline tickets for holidays per year. Black markets will flourish—and, in keeping with current Canadian ethics, informers on black markets will also flourish to be rewarded by the state with extra tickets.)

But there is one ray of sunshine: not going on holidays will give us time to reflect that when the British, French and Israelis, in a last attack of Western courage, resorted to arms to prevent the forced expropriation of the Suez Canal, it was not the wicked Russians but the Americans who stepped them. Fear is never created unless foolishness, and now the chickens are coming home to roost. ☐

Women here, women there, women, women everywhere

By Allan Fotheringham

The major happenings of the 1980s? Aside from confirming that Central Canada is frozen? That the West, by the end of the decade, will control not only the economy but also the political process? It's quite simple.

Howard Cosell will be president of the United States. Any man who combines such a profane vocabulary with the stability of his opinion, even while he is changing it, is a cinch for politics. He never changes his opinion, he does not have a beer-swilling loudmouth as a brother, he never contributed to a wish wash fund. Future American politics will be determined by who else pencils in Grade 6 Howard in class.

The next pope will be from Winnipeg. Toronto stagnates, with their gift for it, will discover three more head coaches who will demand absolute loyalty, obedience, dedication and idealism from their players, employers, fans and sportswriters—then ask out of their contracts when they up a more lucrative one south of the border. The Santa Claus industry will be devastated by females, who will stop making more understandable by the increasing number of women seeking to become surrogate mothers through test-tube gestation. Television will be even worse.

The major political change in Canada will be the evolution of the two-party system. With Winston Churchill's party for the Liberals ousted in the 1960 and 1962 elections, the party will foster even more in its unifying reliance on sex province, Quebec, for its survival. In the meantime, the NRC will have returned to power in Nanabito, courtesy of the fabulous unpopular Boringa Lyons, and in British Columbia, where Bill Bennett was unable to recover his credibility.

Allan Bladeney's retaining a firm grip on Saskatchewan will give the social democrats away over the capitalistic half of the country that is growing. With its surging strength in the dangerous Fotheringham is a columnist for the FP News Service.

and Atlantic provinces, it confirms the NRC as the party with a better national base than the Liberals. The merger of the two parties will be encouraged by such Liberals as Herb Gray, Pierre De Baze, Massimo Bizio, Bonnie LeBlanc, Lloyd Axworthy and Eric Kurose and will come about under the leadership of Ed Schreyer, whose term as Governor-General expires in 1984. The move will please greatly Pierre Trudeau, whose idea it was when he appointed Schreyer to Rideau Hall in the first place.



The sexual ondition of the 1970s will develop completely unrecognizable by the end of the '80s. The institution of marriage—the best device yet invented for the bringing up of children—will encompass open marriages (children are more adaptable than we think). Those not members of the mystique of raising children (that is their mistake but everyone has the right of free choice) will put off of their own individual—of any of the three sexes—one feels most comfortable with house-husbands, female breadwinners, incapable-of-reproduction playmates, pairing off with a factor not at opposite ends but of opposite lifestyles.

Really, the most startling trend will find a mere 30 per cent of the population actually "employed"—those creative and professional people who truly enjoy their work and derive genuine satisfaction from it and voluntarily work long hours to achieve results. The rest of society, the vast majority of it, will be paid not to work, compensated by the

state so as to pursue leisure activities and learn how to fill idle time—their essentially boring jobs have been assumed by machines and computers.

With a two-party system in force, the Tories will coalesce around the powerful figure of Margaret Thatcher and will fight two elections with her at the helm. She will signal a rush of women to challenge for the top positions in political parties. By the end of the '80s, most of the major Canadian cities will have women in the mayor's chair. There will be no mail delivery. You will pick it up at a box at the end of the street—as your grandfather did. Richard Baker will write a best seller called *2047*—standing for Strategic High Altitude Testicles. John Turner will remain the Duke of Windsor of politics, the voters forever wondering why Theng-agers will be insolent. Radio will be better.

Contraceptives (through laparoscopy) will be available to the female at 13. Therefore, those wishing to conceive later in life will have to make a conscious decision further medical progress will render them fertile. Pregnancy thus will become a voluntary, rather than an accidental, decision.

The richest province by 1980 will be not Alberta but Saskatchewan with its uranium, potash, heavy oil and wheat. Pauline Hanson will lead most boxes of surplus apples and vegetables to function in Winnipeg and Charlottetown. Montreal, as predicted, will become "a larger Milwaukee" while Toronto will evolve into an extended version of Houston, populated entirely by workaholic dressed in Calvin Klein threads and sustained on lunch breaks only by a bottle of Perrier. Calgary, meanwhile, will become the financial centre of Canada, with all the charms of Houston and the panache of Frankfurt. The phenomenon of the '70s, the sexually aggressive woman, will continue to amaze and in fact will become an active threat. Love will be passed. People will continue to overcook vegetables.

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